Vol. V No. 1

SEATO Record

Presidential Inauguration

Above right: President Marcos chatting with Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, head of the special United States mission to the Philippine presidential inauguration ceremony at the Luneta, Manila, on December 30.

Above: Mr. Altaf Husain, (centre) head of the special mission of Pakistan to the inauguration displays the gift of his Government to President Marcos (right). Standing on Mr. Husain's right is the Ambassador of Pakistan to the Philippines, Mr. M. Masood.

Right: The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Mr. Thanat Khoman, at Malacanang Palace with Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of the new President.

See pages 2-4

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Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

SEATO Projects

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok
SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand –

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
SEATO Vocational Training Centres in:

Chiengmai, Lampang, Nongkhai, Udorn, Nakorn Phanom, Tak, Pitsanuloke, Nakorn Sawan, Khon-Kaen, Korat, Ubol, Rajburi, Cholburi, Chandhaburi, Chumporn, Nakorn Srithamaraj, Patalung, Songkhla, Yala, Sakon Nakorn.

Pakistan –

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi

Philippines –

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Marikina

SEATO Cultural Relations Program

Under-graduate Scholarships, Post-graduate Scholarships
Research Fellowships, Professorships

SEATO Medical Projects

Thailand –

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan –

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

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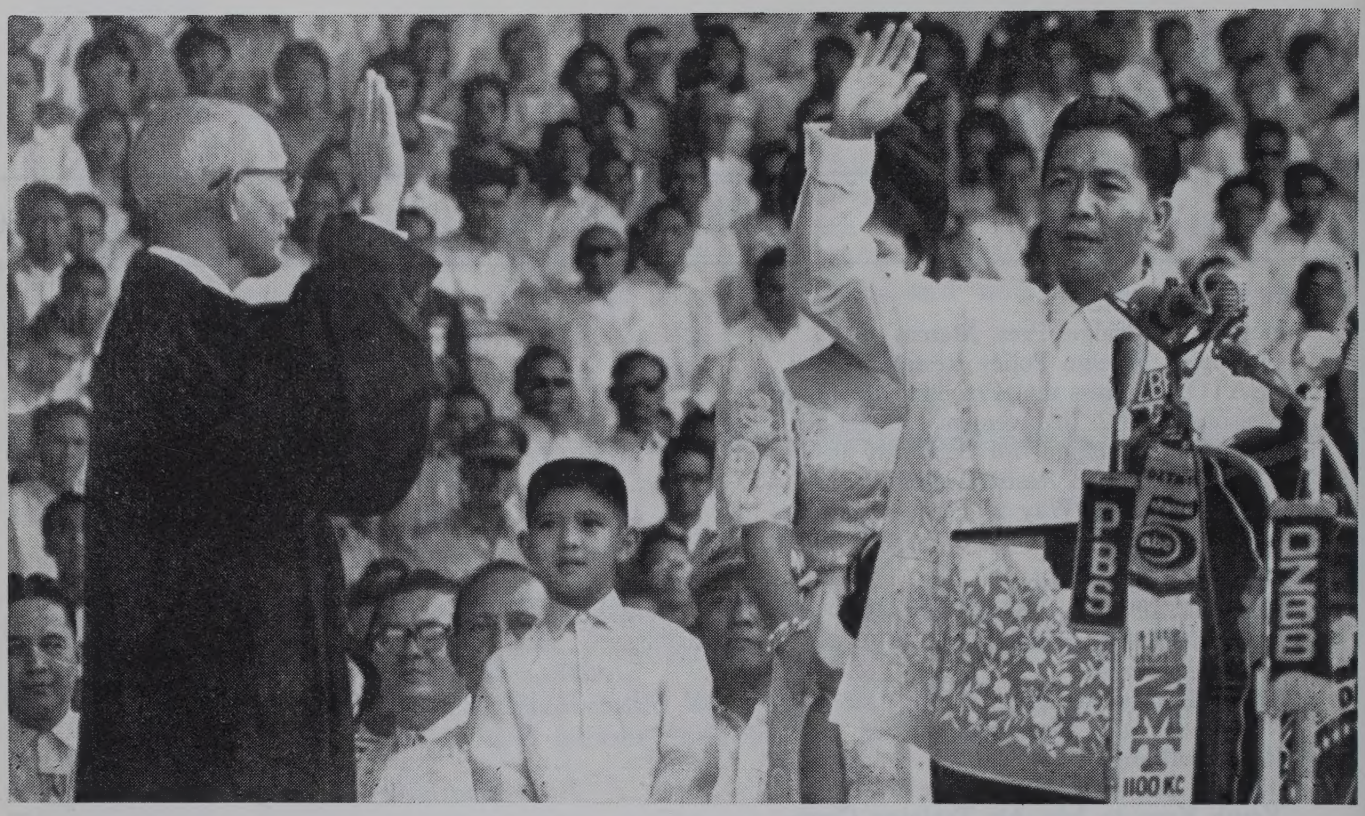


President Ferdinand E. Marcos, sixth President of the Republic of the Philippines, takes the oath of office at the inauguration ceremony at the Luneta, Manila, on December 30, 1965. Administering the oath is Chief Justice Cesar Bengzon of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

BUILDING A BRIDGE: PRES. MARCOS' CALL

Excerpt from the inaugural speech of President Marcos of the Philippines at the Luneta, Manila, December 30, 1965.

In international affairs, we shall be guided by the national interest and by the conscience of our society in response to the dilemma of man in the 20th century.

The Filipino today lives in a world that is increasingly Asian, as well as African. Asia claims one-half of all humanity, and this half lives on a little over one-sixth of the earth's habitable surface. Africa's millions are also now coming to their own. Recent events have shown the willingness of our Asian friends to build a bridge to us. We can do no less than to build strong foundations at our end.

Today, as never before, we need a new orientation toward Asia; we must intensify the cultural identity with our ancient kin, and make common cause with them in our drive toward prosperity and peace. For this we shall require the understanding of ourselves and of Asia that exceeds acquaintance; we require the kind of knowledge that can only be gained through unabating scholarship on histories, cultures, social forces and aspirations, and through more active interaction with our friends and neighbours.

What threatens humanity in another area threatens our society as well. We can not, therefore, merely contemplate the risks of our century without coming into any decision on our own. Wherever there is a fight for freedom we cannot remain aloof from it. But whatever decision we shall have to make shall be determined by our own interests tempered by the reasonability of that patriotic position in relation to the international cause.

This nation can be great again. This I have said over and over. It is my article of faith, and Divine Providence has willed that you and I can now translate this faith into deeds. I have repeatedly told you: each generation writes its own history. Our forebears have written theirs. With fortitude and excellence we must write ours.

We must renew the vision of greatness for our country.

This is a vision of our people rising above the routine to face formidable challenges and overcome them. It means the rigorous pursuit of excellence.

It is a government that acts as the guardian of the law's majesty, the source of justice to the weak and solace to the under-privileged, a ready friend and protector of the common man and a sensitive instrument for his advancement and not captivity.

This vision rejects and discards the inertia of centuries.

It is a vision of the jungles opening up to the farmers' tractor and plough, and the wilderness claimed for agriculture and the support of human life; the mountains yielding their boundless treasure, rows of factories turning the harvests of our fields into a thousand products.

It is the transformation of the Philippines into a hub of progress – of trade and commerce in South-East Asia.

It is our people bravely determining our own future. For to make the future is the supreme act of freedom.

Philippine Foreign Policy Re-Stated

Excerpts from a general statement on Philippine foreign policy by Mr. Narciso Ramos, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on January 4, 1966.

We shall conduct our foreign policy according to our best understanding of our national interests. To my mind, the overriding problems which require primary attention are our security from external aggression and the advancement of our economic interests through appropriate agreements with friendly countries.

We reaffirm our devotion to peace because it is only in an atmosphere of peace that the human spirit may fully flower. Only under peaceful conditions can we pursue vigorously and uninterruptedly our struggle for economic and political growth. But we do not desire peace at any price. We shall resist stoutly any efforts to subvert our freedom and our way of life.

We shall take all the necessary steps in giving shape and substance to President Marcos' pronouncement in his inaugural address when he said in part:

> "What threatens humanity in another area threatens our society as well. We cannot, therefore, merely contemplate the risks of our century without coming into any decision on our own. Wherever there is a fight for freedom we cannot remain aloof from it. But whatever decision we shall have to make shall be determined by our own interests tempered by the reasonability of that patriotic position in relation to the international cause."

We shall support and implement the President's desire for a new orientation toward our friends in Asia and Africa.

Viet-Nam Settlement

We shall cooperate with any move consistent with our national interests to get the Hanoi Government to come to the conference table for unconditional discussions to insure a satisfactory settlement of the conflict in Viet-Nam.

We cannot and do not ignore the existence of Red China because the source of the greatest danger to our national security is Communist China. As a matter of fact we are only too aware of its massive size, its military might and its newly acquired nuclear capability. We are also aware of its inexorable goal of national expansion to be achieved by the overthrow of constituted governments by so-called wars of national liberation.

We shall continue to oppose Communist China's admission into the United Nations for reasons too well known to be repeated. We shall also remain opposed to any kind of relationship, political or commercial, to the Peking regime.

We shall continue to maintain and strengthen our friendly relations with the Republic of China. We look upon Nationalist China as a symbol of determination, not only of the Chinese people but of all the free peoples of South-East Asia, to resist Communist domination. It has the largest and most disciplined combat-ready armed forces in the Far East. These forces stationed in the vicinity of the Taiwan Straits have immobilized sizeable Chinese Communist armies on the Mainland's eastern coastal areas. Were it not for Nationalist China's forces, these Chinese Communist armies could and would be utilized by Peking for further adventures in Viet - Nam, Thailand and other areas.

It should also be noted here that we have been receiving much help from Nationalist China, specially in the field of technical cooperation.

On balance, the SEATO has achieved worthwhile objectives. It has acted as a deterrent to Communist Chinese aggression in South-East Asia and has evolved successful methods of combatting subversion. We should like, however, to see a greater emphasis on economic, cultural and educational assistance, especially to the Asian members.

We shall take immediate steps to normalize our relations with Malaysia, in accordance with President Marcos' publicly expressed desire.

Regional association

We are prepared to support the proposals of Malaysia and Thailand for the revival of the Association of South-East Asia because its aims are non-political but economic, cultural, educational and technological; and the ASA can be an instrument in carrying out our policy of further strengthening our ties with the free Asian countries.

Recent developments in Indonesia as a consequence of the abortive coup place Philippine-Indonesian relations in a new light. The apparent decline of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and the ascendancy of political elements strongly opposed to Communism would enlarge our area of cooperation and strengthen our common fight against colonialism and imperialism of whatever variety. In this light, we can begin to undertake a re-examination of the concept of Maphilindo.

We shall continue to maintain an interest in Afro-Asian affairs generally, mindful of the extensive areas of common concern among the members of the group. We shall continue to give strong support to the continuing Afro-Asian struggle to eliminate colonialism in all its forms, to encourage human rights, and to promote the economic development of less-favoured countries.

We re-affirm our adherence to the principles and purposes of the United Nations with particular emphasis on the obligation of all states to settle their disputes peacefully and on the related obligation to renounce the use of force except as agreed upon and in the common interest of the members of the world organization.

We support the United Nations efforts towards the creation of a warless world through disarmament, the promotion of human rights and the raising of living standards of peoples.

We shall continue to maintain our close relations with the United States, relations which are rooted in long historical association. We shall endeavour to establish an even firmer basis for our friendship by seeking to remove the inequalities prejudicial to our relations. As in the past, these conversations will be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, due recognition of each other's sovereignty and mutual advantage.

Death of PI Statesman

Mr. Mauro Mendez, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines from May 7, 1964 to December 30, 1965, died on January 1. He was 69.

A distinguished pioneer newspaperman, Mr. Mendez was Secretary of Information in the cabinet of President Osmena in 1945. He joined the diplomatic service, and held appointments in the Philippines delegation to the UN, in Paris, and Tokyo, where he relinquished the ambassadorship to become Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Mendez led the Philippines delegation to the 19th and 20th sessions of the UN General Assembly.

Mr. Paul Hasluck, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, inspects a Royal Thai Army guard of honour at SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, during a recent visit. Mr. Hasluck had discussions with SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas (left).

SEATO: Progress and Prospects Reviewed

Excerpts from an interview given by SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas to Associated Press Bangkok Correspondent Robert Liu, on December 30, 1965

As the year closes, how do you view the accomplishments achieved by SEATO since you took over?

Since I took over last July, SEATO has observed its eleventh anniversary. In that period of more than a decade it had grown, and continues to grow into a formidable deterrent against overt Communist aggression in its member states. It is recognized as such. Member nations have shown they stand ready to honour their Treaty commitments and obligations.

In that respect, it has thus succeeded in one of its major responsibilities: to counter the threat of Communist aggression in member states. When that threat has been eliminated, SEATO will be superfluous. Until that threat has been eliminated, SEATO is essential. SEATO is thus a necessary bulwark of security in an area where member states are threatened by Communism, which is hostile to personal liberty, freedom of thought, and peaceful progress. I emphasize again that SEATO is an essential ingredient in the recipe for progress in peace and freedom.

In the realm of accomplishment, that sector of the Organization charged with planning for military defence of the Treaty Area has maintained a constant vigilance, and has continuously carried forward its military planning and evaluation of the military implication of recent developments. Plans are in being, and need only to be pulled out of the drawer for rapid implementation. There has been no let-up in that important activity.

On the civil side, which has, perhaps naturally, received less public attention, several milestones have been reached along the road to collective security. I refer particularly to the convention on the equivalence of university degrees and entrance requriments sponsored by the Organization and signed in Manila last September on the occasion of the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of SEATO. This is the first convention of its kind in this part of the world and to my mind represents a major accomplishment.

I also have in mind such events as the opening of the Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, a multi-million dollar project sponsored by SEATO, and carried out by Australia and Thailand; the recent opening of the Hill Tribes Research and Training Centre in Chiengmai, to which various SEATO member nations have contributed; and the continuing progress recorded by the faculty, staff and student body of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering here in Bangkok Then there is the progress reported from the various skilled labour training projects in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand; the remarkable work of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory and the Clinical Research Centre here in Bangkok. And I also have in mind such cultural activities as the continuing exchange of students and faculty among the South-East Asian member nations of SEATO, the continuing awards of SEATO scholarships and fellowships; and the truly remarkable work of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca.

Assault on problems

I look upon all these activities as a continuing and increasingly successful frontal assault on some of the many problems facing SEATO member nations, particularly those situated in the strategically important area of South-East Asia.

It is this frontal assault, combining the skills, talents and resources of free nations acting together to promote their well-being and to increase standards of health, education and life in general, which will provide the strongest defence against the blandishments and importunings of Communist propagandists, agitators and global planners.

Security is essential, but progress in the areas I have listed in imperative. SEATO is proud that it has been able to contribute in both areas.

What do you see for SEATO in 1966?

Militarily, I forsee no general diminution in the Organization's constant military planning, nor in the continuing evaluation of the military implications of developments in this part of the world. Plans for the defence of member nations against direct, overt Communist aggression will be under constant review, and up-dated, when and if required by circumstances.

On the civil side, our activities aimed at stemming indirect aggression, that is, subversion, agitation, beguiling propaganda, and related activities, will,

I hope, be intensified. It is my strong personal belief that here lies the crux of the problem. We must act forcefully and swiftly to counter this threat. I have made a comprehensive study of this phase of our activities and how best to contribute to national and international efforts to cope with it. I can assure you that we as an Organization will not be remiss in our responsibilities in this vital sphere of activities.

What do you consider was the biggest problem you inherited when you became Secretary-General?

I found no big problems when I took over. On the contrary, I was very pleased to discover I was moving into a going, tested Organization, directed by competent, intelligent leaders and staffed by dedicated, competent international personnel. Indeed, I pay tribute to the intelligent, forthright yet humane direction exercised by my predecessors in this high office.

South Viet-Nam is a SEATO protocol state. SEATO members have given aid unilaterally to Viet-Nam, but there has been no unified assistance. South Vietnamese Premier Ky says he has not asked for SEATO assistance because some SEATO nations may balk at unified aid to Viet-Nam. What can be done to avoid a recurrence of a situation which puts SEATO in the position of seeing a protocol state in trouble and being unable to provide aid because, to be blunt, the protocol state does not have faith in SEATO being able to rally unified support?

I am not in agreement with your hypothesis. May I explain by saying you are correct in your first two statements, i.e., South Viet-Nam is a protocol state, and SEATO members have given, and I must point out, are continuing to give aid to South Viet-Nam, unilaterally. You say South Vietnamest Premier Ky has said that he has not asked for SEATO assistance because some SEATO nations may balk at unified aid to Viet-Nam. Frankly, I was not aware of the fact that he had made such a statement. I believe I can best explain the core of my disagreement with you on this particular subject by emphasizing the facts involved.

Aid from all member nations

The protocol to the Manila Pact extended the provision of Articles III and IV to the states of Cambodia and Laos and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of South Viet-Nam. Cambodia and Laos have waived that privilege. No request for assistance from the Organization has been received from the Government of Viet-Nam. Instead, the Vietnamese have elected to make their requests for assistance directly to the Governments concerned. Significantly, all member nations of SEATO, in one way or another and in varying degrees, have assisted or continue to assist South Viet-Nam in its defence against Communist terror and aggression. That assistance, along with the aid being supplied by 28 other friendly nations of the Free World, is on a bilateral basis.

Under the provisions of Article IV of the Pact, SEATO as an Organization cannot take action in designated protocol states until a request comes from the Government concerned, and no such request has come from the Vietnamese. If in the future a request for SEATO assistance is received from the Government of South Viet-Nam, it would be taken into consideration by the Organization's policy-making body for whatever action it would deem appropriate to recommend to Member Governments, who would, in turn, take whatever action they considered appropriate and in accordance with their constitutional processes. These are the facts, and I trust they clearly depict SEATO's position vis-a-vis South Viet-Nam.

With nuclear weapons becoming more and more significant in this age, do you back proposals to have SEATO nuclear armed?

I am not aware of any proposals to have SEATO, "nuclear armed". As you know, SEATO, unlike NATO, has no forces in being, no standing forces of its own. The question is therefore somewhat academic. May I point out, however, that while the Organization itself has no standing forces of its own, it can (1) call on and obtain immediate response from a modern, powerful exercise-tested, combined fighting force second to none; and (2) list among its member nations – each of which has demonstrated its continuing readiness to honour its treaty commitments and obligations – the first, third and fourth most powerful nuclear nations in the world today. I believe it is important, and significant to bear those two facts in mind.

Some SEATO members have been criticized for being too pro-Communist Chinese. For members of an Organization that is supposed to be anti-Communist, do you go along with proposals that those nations should be ousted from SEATO and replaced by other anti-Communist nations, possibly Malaysia?

SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas plants a tree at the Chaiya training centre of the Provincial Police at Chiengmai. Looking on are Police Special Colonel Boonchai Herabat (left) and members of General Vargas' staff. The Secretary-General visited the centre in the course of a tour of northern provinces of Thailand.

Who has criticised, or is criticizing which member nations for being pro-Communist and proposing that countries should be ousted from SEATO? Who is suggesting that Malaysia should replace which member nations in SEATO? All these questions are new to me, and I assure you I try to keep up with the news.

Family ties

All nations adopt and follow policies consistent with their national interests. It is true that there are differences of opinion, varying interests among nations, just as there are among members of a family. But these do not break up the family unit. The ties that bind them are stronger than those which tend to separate them.

As to ousting members of SEATO, I must remind you that SEATO is an Organization, a grouping of like-minded nations who have voluntarily joined together for military defence against a common danger. That common danger is the continuing threat of Communist aggression. As I have said, member nations joined in these collective efforts voluntarily. There is nothing to prohibit their voluntary withdrawal, if they so choose. The Organization has no procedure for, as you put it, ousting a member nation. Article X of the Treaty does, however, provide that a member may withdraw or cease to be a Party to the Treaty one year after its deposit of a notice of denunciation of the Treaty. This notice must be given to the Republic of the Philippines which must, in accordance with the terms of the Article, notify other Parties of the deposit of such denunciation.

However, this is all procedure, and I can assure you I have seen no indication that any member nation has decided on such a course of action. On the contrary, every indication points to a continuation of things as they now stand. Moreover, each member country is contributing on time, its proportionate share of the funds assessed for the operation of the Organization. Each member nation is participating in the activities of the Organization, and each nation continues to provide and assign its own nationals to responsible positions in the International Secretariat. May I also point out that each member nation is contributing its share of funds required for the building of a new SEATO Headquarters building, here in Bangkok. That project is well under way.

There is no evidence to substantiate any claim or report that SEATO, as an Organization, is not continuing as in the past decade.

President's Tour

The President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, visited the United States in December, 1965.

President Ayub Khan arrived at New York on December 12, and on December 13 following a luncheon with UN Secretary-General U Thant and a meeting with Afro-Asian delegates, made a major speech to the General Assembly of the UN.

On December 14, he flew to Washington and was met on arrival by the President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson. Discussions between the two heads of state took place on December 14 and 15. On December 16, President Ayub Khan left for Paris by a special Pakistan International Airlines flight.

En route to America, President Ayub Khan stopped briefly at London and met the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson. (PIS).

Reasons for NZ Involvement in Viet-Nam

The reasons behind New Zealand's involvement in South Viet-Nam were explained on November 24 by the Prime Minister Mr. K.J. Holyoake in opening a sixth form seminar in Palmerston North.

"The war is a difficult and bloody war," he said. "It is a guerrilla war in which the Communist forces – the Vietcong – have used the weapons of deliberate terror with a ruthlessness and brutality rarely matched.

"There are those who will say you cannot stop an idea such as Communism with armed force – but we are not out to stop an idea," said the Prime Minister.

"We are out to stop terror and terrorism."

Mr. Holyoake said New Zealand was out to stop the mortaring of a village in the night, the throwing of a bomb into a crowded restaurant, the assassination of thousands of village leaders and officials, the kidnapping of civilians and the intimidation, torture and slaughter of peasants.

"This is a war that must be fought because it must be shown this type of Communist campaign will not be allowed to succeed," he said.

"Communist China, which lies behind North Viet-Nam, has made brutally plain its view that this is the path to world-wide victory over the free world.

"Communist China advocates that this type of war should be initiated in country after country through Asia, Africa, and Latin America because it believes the West will not show the skill and determination to help the countries that are the victims of attack to defend themselves successfully."

The Prime Minister said: "We must show we have the skill and the determination. Let no one think that what has happened in South Viet-Nam has no relevance to us. New Zealand – along with other countries – has clear obligations to help defend the Republic of Viet-Nam."

South Viet-Nam had naturally experienced great difficulty in developing political stability and democracy in the midst of a Communist terror campaign.

"But that would not excuse abandoning it to that terror and allowing terrorism to pay off," he said.

Vital stand

"Since New Zealand is so directly concerned in this area, and since we are so vitally concerned in the principle that a small State should not be forced to submit to armed attack, we must play a part in this effort."

The Prime Minister said New Zealand was following a policy as pursued in Europe in 1939, in Korea in 1950 and in Malaysia today.

"It is not only a justifiable policy, it is the only policy that in all decency – and in our own interests – we can consider," he said.

"Military support is not the only feature of our policy. We are giving economic aid notably in education and in the health services.

"We are helping with relief. We are giving active political support to efforts to find a negotiated solution. We hope to do more.

"The question is not whether we should give economic aid and relief rather that military assistance – but whether we are prepared to give both, for both are needed," he added.

Repeated efforts had been made by many to promote a negotiated solution. All efforts to start talks had failed for one reason and for one reason only.

"The Communists are not prepared to talk except on the basis that amounts to an acceptance of their terms," said Mr. Holyoake.

"Until the Communists are ready to talk and seek settlement there is simply no question but to carry on with the military defence of the people of South Viet-Nam."

Right of choice

Asking what would be an acceptable settlement, the Prime Minister said: "To my mind, the answer is basically simple. We want to preserve the right of the people of South Viet-Nam to choose their future. We are not trying to prevent re-unification if that is what they want.

"We are not trying to tell them what sort of government they should have or what its policies should be or to make them accept our forces in their country.

"We are simply trying to assist them in their efforts to defend themselves and save them from a Communist dictatorship which they do not want," he said.

Mr. Holyoake said there was absolutely no evidence that the people of South Viet-Nam – or even a significant portion of the people – wanted a Communist dictatorship.

"On the other hand there is ample evidence that wide sections of the population are strongly opposed to Communist rule," he said.

The Prime Minister said South Viet-Nam's 500,000-strong armed forces had borne the main burden of the war and, in spite of heavy casualties, their will to resist remained strong.

"But the strain on them is very great. Communist guerrilla tactics are wickedly effective," he said.

Mr. Holyoake said he had dwelt on the subject of Viet-Nam because there were points involved which were quite essential to New Zealand's future.

"We must show we are concerned for the future of South-East Asia and that we are prepared to play our part in resisting aggression against the small States – particularly in our part of the world," said the Prime Minister.

Obligations

"We must show we are prepared to meet our obligations under the collective security treaties that, in the last resort, guarantee our security and freedom.

"We must act responsibly now in these years of peril if we are to have relations of peace and friendship with the free peoples of Asia," he said.

Mr. Holyoake said the next few years would undoubtedly be very difficult.

> "The South-East Asian area is menaced by two threats – Indonesian confrontation in the south and Communist aggression in the north."

The Prime Minister said: "Both of these must be checked. If they are, the area may know peace and stability, and will be able to turn more effectively to the tasks of developing healthy societies, progressive economies, and responsive political systems."

Mr. Holyoake said it was not six months since the Cabinet decided to send an artillery battery to help defend the Republic of Viet-Nam against Communist aggression.

"Events of these months have confirmed the wisdom of that policy, and have increasingly shown it is widely understood and accepted," he said. (*Evening Post*, Wellington, N.Z.).

'Settlement not Surrender'

The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, said in the House of Representatives in Canberra on November 23, 1965, that the Australian and United States Governments were deeply interested in any prospect of a settlement of "this unfortunate affair in Viet-Nam." He added: "At the same time we must be careful a settlement does not mean a surrender to aggression or handing over to the aggressor."

"I think our responsibility to the Australian people and the security of Australia is such that we should be satisfied any proposals for discussions are completely genuine and likely to lead to a lasting settlement. Mere unconditional surrender would not serve anyone's interest." (AIS).

SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas welcomes Mrs. O.E. Smuts-Kennedy, SEATO Fellow from New Zealand, who is studying forms of land tenure in Thailand.

'New Determination' for Solidarity in Asia

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey of the United States, declared in Washington on January 4 that he had found among the leaders of Asia a new determination to find ways to plan and work together for regional economic development and for their mutual security. Mr. Humphrey returned to Washington on January 3 after attending the inauguration of President Marcos of the Philippines at Manila on December 30. He also made goodwill visits to Japan, Taiwan and Korea.

"The future in Asia is full of hope," he said.

"There are new leaders in Asia, intelligent, competent and realistic. At the same time, we found everywhere a growing spirit of national independence, and perhaps more important, a growing understanding of the interdependence of the free nations of Asia, a new determination to find ways to plan and work together for regional economic development and for their mutual security.

"We found in Japan a representative government that is ever stronger and an economic growth that is almost startling in its vitality.

"In the Philippines, strong new leadership – determined to improve the lives of the Filipinos – is also taking a broad view of the world that can only bode well for all of South-East Asia.

"In Taiwan, the Republic of China has given other developing nations an extraordinary example of what can be accomplished by the wise and prudent use of technical and economic assistance.

"And in Korea, I found a new spirit of confidence and optimism, determination, and competence. The alliance between our two countries has never been stronger.

"There is a unanimity among the leaders of these four nations that the course President Johnson has been purusing in the search for an honourable and just settlement in South-East Asia is both wise and needed.

"I found friendship, understanding, courage – but most of all I found agreement with our objectives, the aims of peace and of building a new quality of human life.

"The United States is interested in Asia – not solely because we oppose the aggressive and brutal thrust of Communism in that area – but mainly because it is impossible to talk about the future of man on Earth without giving full weight to the hopes and needs of the overwhelming majority of the world's peoples.

"The essential question of our generation is, as President Johnson has put it, how to make this planet safe and fit for mankind."

Vice President Humphrey took with him on his journey a memorandum entitled "The Heart of the Matter in Viet-Nam". The text of the memorandum is as follows:

I. The face of aggression

The simple fact is that tens of thousands of trained and armed men, including units of the North Vietnamese regular army, have been sent by Hanoi into South Viet-Nam for the purpose of imposing Hanoi's will on South Viet-Nam by force. It is this external aggression which is responsible for the presence of US combat forces. Indeed, it was not until the early summer of 1965 that the number of US military personnel in South Viet-Nam reached the number of those which have been infiltrated by Hanoi. If this aggression from the outside were removed, US combat forces would not be needed.

II. The US commitment

The United States has a clear and direct commitment to the security of South Viet-Nam against external attack. This commitment is based upon bilateral agreements between the United States and South Viet-Nam, upon the SEATO treaty (whose obligations are both joint and several), upon annual actions by the Congress in providing aid to South Viet-Nam, upon the policy expressed in such congressional action as the August 1964 resolution, and upon the solemn declarations of three US Presidents. At stake is not just South Viet-Nam, nor even South-East Asia; there is also at stake the integrity of a US commitment and the importance of that commitment to the peace right around the globe.

III. Initiatives for peace

A. We are not aware of any initiative which has been taken by Hanoi during the past five years to seek peace in South-East Asia, Reports of "peace feelers" have to do with initiatives by third parties. Hanoi has denied that it has ever made any "peace feelers." We ourselves know of none. During 1965 Hanoi has consistently insisted that its four points

must be accepted as the sole basis for peace in Viet-Nam. The third of these four points would require the imposition of the program of the liberation front upon South Viet-Nam, whether the South Vietnamese wanted it or not.

B. The initiatives for peace undertaken by our side, and by many other governments, would be hard to count. They began with President Kennedy's talk with Premier Khrushchev in Vienna in June 1961 and have not ceased. The publicly known initiatives have been multiplied many times by private initiatives not yet disclosed. On the public record, however, are the following instances:

1. Kennedy-Khrushchev talks in June 1961;

2. Geneva Conference on Laos;

3. U.S. reference of Gulf of Tonkin matter to the UN Security Council in August 1964;

4. The Polish proposal to convene the two co-chairmen and the three members of the ICC (India, Canada and Poland) to take up the question of Laos;

5. The call of 17 non-aligned nations for negotiations without pre-conditions;

6. Attempts by U Thant to visit Hanoi and Peking;

7. President Johnson's call for unconditional discussions;

8. The British Commonwealth Committee on Viet-Nam;

9. Attempted or actual visits by Patrick Gordon-Walter, Mr. Davis (MP), and Ghanaian delegation.

IV. US. contributions to the basket of peace

The following statements are on the public record about elements which the US believes can go into peace in South-East Asia:

1. The Geneva agreements of 1954 and 1962 are an adequate basis for peace in South-East Asia;

2. We would welcome a conference on South-East Asia or on any part thereof;

3. We would welcome "negotiations without pre-conditions" as the 17 nations put it;

4. We would welcome unconditional discussions as President Johnson put it;

5. A cessation of hostilities could be the first order of business at a conference or could be the subject of preliminary discussions.

6. Hanoi's four points could be discussed along with other points which others might wish to propose;

7. We want no US bases in South-East Asia;

8. We do not desire to retain US troops in South Viet-Nam after peace is assured;

9. We support free elections in South Viet-Nam to give the South Vietnamese a government of their own choice;

10. The question of reunification of Viet-Nam should be determined by the Vietnamese through their own free decisions;

11. The countries of South-East Asia can be non-aligned or neutral if that be their option;

12. We would much prefer to use our resources for the economic reconstruction of South-East Asia than in war. If there is peace, North Viet-Nam could participate in a regional effort to which we would be prepared to contribute at least $1,000 million;

13. The President has said "the Viet Cong would have no difficulty in being represented and having their views presented if Hanoi for a moment decides she wants to cease aggression. And I would not think that would be an insurmountable problem at all;"

14. We have said publicly and privately that we could stop the bombing of North Viet-Nam as a step toward peace although there has not been the slightest hint or suggestion from the other side as to what they would do if the bombing stopped.

In other words, we have put everything into the basket of peace except the surrender of South Viet-Nam. (USIS).

Thai Measures to Resist Aggression

Excerps from an address by the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, on the second anniversary of the formation of the present Thai Government, December 10, 1965.

All of my dear fellow countrymen must have already realized how our ancestors treasured the nation's independence and sovereignty. A countless number of our brave forefathers have sacrificed their lives and blood to preserve this land for their posterity. It is, therefore, befitting that we, who continue to inherit their blood, help each other to preserve this priceless treasure for our offspring.

I want it to be known that, at this moment, Thailand has become a target of covert aggression, which is increasing in degrees of violence. Apart from

insinuating propaganda launched against it with greater frequency by Communist countries and their satellites, Communist cadres have been infiltrated into Thailand for espionage work, propagation of Communist doctrine and disturbance of public peace with the force of arms.

The Government can afford no carelessness in the task to maintain national security, which is regarded as an issue of life and death for the nation. On the contrary, it has taken special measures to ensure the operational efficiency of administrative and police officials with increased manpower and weapons. On the military side, there has been a constant review of the ever-ready defence plans and an improvement in combat efficiency of the fighting men, their equipment and logistics.

In foreign affairs the Government has further strengthened defence cooperation with the nation's trustworthy allies to such a reassuring extent that we have a ready strength to defend the country against outside aggression in terms of open warfare, at any moment. As for covert aggression in the forms of propaganda, infiltration and subversion, I beg to emphasize that the patriotism, sacrifice and unity of every Thai will stand as a bastion that can best resist this type of aggression.

Aust. Interest in Asia

There was a greater spontaneous interest in Australia about what was going on in Asia than there was 15 years ago, the Secretary of the Australian Department of External Affairs, Sir James Plimsoll, said in Melbourne on November 23, 1965. He was giving the Arthur Norman Smith memorial lecture on journalism.

He said there was a large and growing body of opinion in Australia that expected the Australian press to keep it informed of what was happening in Asia.

There was a great need for more Australian newpaper correspondents to be stationed in Asian countries. "Unless we get more solid reporting of background in Asia, we will get a wrong impression of Asia", Sir James said.

There was a need for solid reporting in depth on what Asian countries thought about each other. At present the reporting often gave the impression that Asian countries were uniform in their outlook. In fact there was a greater diversity in Asia than there was in Europe. (AIS).

NEGOTIATIONS THE WAY TO PEACE

Excerpts from a speech by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Michael Stewart, to the Asian Affairs Research Council in Tokyo on Tuesday, October 19, 1965

I must begin by reminding you of the limitations of Britain's role in Asia. There was a time for Britain when our role in Asia was dominant. For a century and a half we had, for good or ill, major responsibilities over a large part of the Asian continent. We were able to exert a decisive influence.

Those times have passed and the old Asia of the colonial era is as dead as the Roman Empire. New forces have arisen in Asia and great changes are taking place. Change is not only inevitable, it is also right. All over Asia there are peoples emerging from a dependent status. There are peoples without enough food, without adequate medical care, without the full range of opportunities created by scientific and technological advances for the enjoyment of a happy and purposeful existence.

It is right that these people should seek major changes in a way of life that no longer satisfies them. It is their privilege, the inherent privilege of all human beings, to decide for themselves how they want to be governed and how they want to advance towards a fuller and richer life. It is not for us, or for any non-Asian people, to say what changes are needed or what should be the ultimate organization of government and society in Asia. All we can do is to offer such assistance as the peoples of Asia desire and as we can ourselves afford.

But there is one thing we can ask of the peoples of Asia, in their interests even more than in ours, above all in the interests of the human race. That is that the changes, the necessary and inevitable changes in the organization of government and society in Asia, should be effected by methods that will not endanger the peace of the world. I believe in change and I am ready to welcome any changes arrived at peacefully and in accordance with the freely expressed will of the peoples of Asia. But I do not believe in the kind of change that has to be imposed by force and by killing the very people it is supposed to benefit. Above all, I am against war as an instrument of change. I am

Members of the SEATO Military Planning Office saw a demonstration of the British Hovercraft at Bangpoo, Thailand, on December 8. Picture shows the Chief of the Military Planning Office, Major-General H.A. Prince (centre) boarding the craft, which showed its great versatility on water and land.

against it in principle and I am against it as a practical proposition. I am against it as British Foreign Secretary.

Because, in this modern age, it is futile to imagine that fighting and the awful effects of fighting can be localised. Even in the smallest and remotest countries of Asia a war is a wound that injures the entire world.

So the problem that confronts me when I consider the British role in Asia is this. How can we best help the peoples of Asia in a process of vigorous yet peaceful change? This is not a specifically British responsibility: it should be the task and the purpose of all mankind. But the tragedy of our times is that not everyone agrees. There are forces in the world, and there are forces in Asia, opposed to peaceful change, forces which affect to believe that change can only come through conflict, forces which sometimes seem to desire conflict for the sake of conflict.

I do not want to get involved here – however inviting the prospect – in the ideological dispute raging within the international Communist movement, a major aspect of which is the question of the use of force as an instrument of change. You will in any case be only too familiar with the detailed arguments used by the contestants in favour of "peaceful co-existence", the encouragement of so-called "just wars" and so on.

But we all should be, I think, very deeply concerned when those who believe in the use of force seek to put their theories into practice – particularly, when this is at the expense of the peoples of other countries and when, by raising tension, they expose us all to the risks of wider conflicts....

An area in which a preference for conflict, indeed an insistence on violence, is obstructing the very change it professes to seek, is Indo-China. The ending of French rule in those countries made great changes necessary and inevitable. Yet, so far as human happiness and prosperity are concerned, these changes have been utterly frustrated by years of bitter fighting in Laos and Viet-Nam....

The overriding obstacle to advance in Laos and Viet-Nam is the insistence of the Vietnamese Communists on trying to impose by savage violence the particular type of change in which they believe. It is not a conflict between the new and the old or between Asians and Westerns. It is a war as needless as it is cruel. It is a war which nobody will ever win, a conflict which will only be ended when the Communists abandon the futile effort to impose their will by force and leave the battlefield for the conference table.

That is why Britain has been trying so hard to promote negotiations. So far we have been constantly rebuffed by the Communists and only by the Communists. Everyone else wants peace and wants it by the method that can best bring a sound peace: negotiations. That is what the United States want and that is why we support their policy in Viet-Nam. That is what the Secretary-General of the United Nations wants and the Commonwealth and the non-aligned countries, but their efforts to promote negotiations have been rejected, just as ours have been rejected, by the Communists.

But the British Government do not intend to be discouraged. We remain ready to respond to any constructive proposal, to talk to anyone, to go anywhere, if thereby we can promote negotiations and bring a

little nearer the day when peace will be restored to the tormented and unhappy people of Viet-Nam. But it is no good thinking that such a peace can be obtained by a mere surrender to violence. The Vietnamese who have been fighting so long in the South have just as much right to a voice in deciding their future as the Vietnamese in the North. They too are Asians and, as long as they themselves want to resist the imposition of Communist rule from the North, they have a right to seek outside aid and the United States have a right to provide this aid. As President Johnson has repeatedly made clear, the United States Government are pursuing no selfish purpose of their own in Viet-Nam. The answer to those of you who dislike, as I dislike, the idea of Westerners fighting in an Asian war, is not a one-sided call to the Americans to abandon their Asian allies. It is simply that there must be an end to the fighting and the restoration to the Vietnamese people of peace and freedom to shape their own destiny.

The obstacle to negotiations is North Vietnamese insistence on prior acceptance by the United States Government of Mr. Pham Van Dong's four points. These were first stated in a speech on April 8. They have been constantly reiterated since, most recently in a long North Vietnamese memorandum published on September 23. These four points consist partly of rather vague general principles to which we could all agree, for instance, recognition of the right of the Vietnamese people to peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. But they also contain two very specific conditions for negotiations.

The first – and here I am quoting the English translation issued by the Vietnamese News Agency in Hanoi – is that:

> "The United States Government must withdraw from South Viet-Nam all United States troops, military personnel and weapons of all kinds, dismantle all United States military bases there, cancel its military alliance with South Viet-Nam. It must end its policy of intervention and aggression in South Viet-Nam.... The United States Government must stop its acts of war against North Viet-Nam, completely cease all encroachments on the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam."

I want you to bear in mind that the United States Government is required to agree to all this before negotiations begin, before there has been any corresponding concession from North Viet-Nam before anyone has any idea of the nature of the final settlement in Viet-Nam. I think you will agree with me that this is not a serious proposal for negotiations. It is a demand for unconditional surrender. If the United States Government were to accept this demand, there would be nothing left for them to negotiate about. They would go to the conference table without a single card left in their hands.

Third demand

The other specific condition which the Americans are required to accept in advance of negotiations is in the third of Mr. Pham Van Dong's Four Points:

> "The internal affairs of South Viet-Nam must be settled by the South Vietnamese people themselves, in accordance with the program of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation, without any foreign interference."

Now the National Liberation Front for South Viet-Nam is supposed to be a broadly based popular front. In fact, it is a subordinate branch of the Communist Party of North Viet-Nam. The Front was established in December 1960 on the basis of a resolution adopted by the North Vietnamese Communist Party in Hanoi in September of that year. The resolution said that a broadly based popular front was to be established, which should carry out its work in a very flexible manner. It was told to win over all forces that can be won over and to neutralise all forces that can be neutralised. The principal component of the Front even calls itself the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Party. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that Mr. Pham Van Dong's third point requires the internal affairs of South Viet-Nam to be settled in accordance with the program of a Front which he created as the obedient servant of his own aims. But, when he asks the United States Government to agree to this in advance of negotiations, he is adding a demand for unconditional political surrender to his earlier demand for unconditional military surrender.

Even a Communist could surely not regard this as a sensible demand to address to the strongest country in the world. This is not the way to get negotiations going. This is not the way negotiations began in 1954, yet the North Vietnamese memorandum of September 23, says:

> "The United States Government must solemnly declare its acceptance of this four point stand before a political settlement of the Viet-Nam problem can be considered."

On the other hand, the position of the United States Government is simple and reasonable. It was stated by President Johnson in a public speech as early

as April 7. It was repeated in a message to the 17 non-aligned countries who appealed for negotiations on Viet-Nam. It was reaffirmed in a communication addressed to the British Government on August 8 and published by us in our Blue Book about attempts to promote a negotiated settlement. What President Johnson said was:

> "The United States Government is prepared at any time for unconditional discussions with any Government."

There is thus a clear-cut choice between two proposals for ending this bitter and needless war in Viet-Nam. Hanoi wants unconditional surrender. Washington wants unconditional discussions. Even if Britain were not an ally of the United States, even if we did not value – as you in Japan and the whole Free World values – the courage and loyalty to our allies of the United States, I do not see how we could possibly choose otherwise than we have done. To us, as Mr. Wilson has repeatedly said, the enemies of negotiation are the enemies of peace. (BIS).

NZ Gains Seat in Security Council

The General Assembly of the United Nations elected New Zealand to the Security Council on December 10.

The Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, recalled that New Zealand had served on the Security Council only once before – in 1954-55.

"I said, when announcing New Zealand's candidature last September", Mr. Holyoake continued, "that the Security Council is, potentially at least, one of the most important international bodies in which individual countries can be represented. If any demonstration of this was needed, it has been given dramatically in the recent cases of Kashmir and Rhodesia. The Security Council demanded a halt to the fighting between India and Pakistan. When this was achieved, it sent military observers to supervise the ceasefire.

"It is possible that questions of direct concern to New Zealand's security, for example in South-East Asia, will come before the Council. Inevitably, in this day and age, the Council will deal also with matters having a colonial or racial background. On some of these questions New Zealand's own experience as a multi-racial community and in the advancement of the island territories gives it both a unique position and a special responsibility." (NZIS).

Defence

SEATO MAP MEETING

The sixth meeting of the SEATO Cartographic Committee was held in December with all member nations represented.

The map specialists, during a week of discussions, studied problems involved in the development and supply of maps and charts essential for defence planning and military operations.

The progress being made in the production of these vital military maps also adds considerably to the information available for developmental schemes and national projects.

Discussions also centred on means of furthering the coordination of various mapping activities in individual member countries, besides ensuring a continuation of the standardization of maps.

A subject of keen interest to the conference was the presentation of the United States Geodetic Satellite Program by Colonel Robert E. Herndon. With information and illustrations, he described the program which, with international participation, is providing new and more accurate knowledge about the size and shape of the earth.

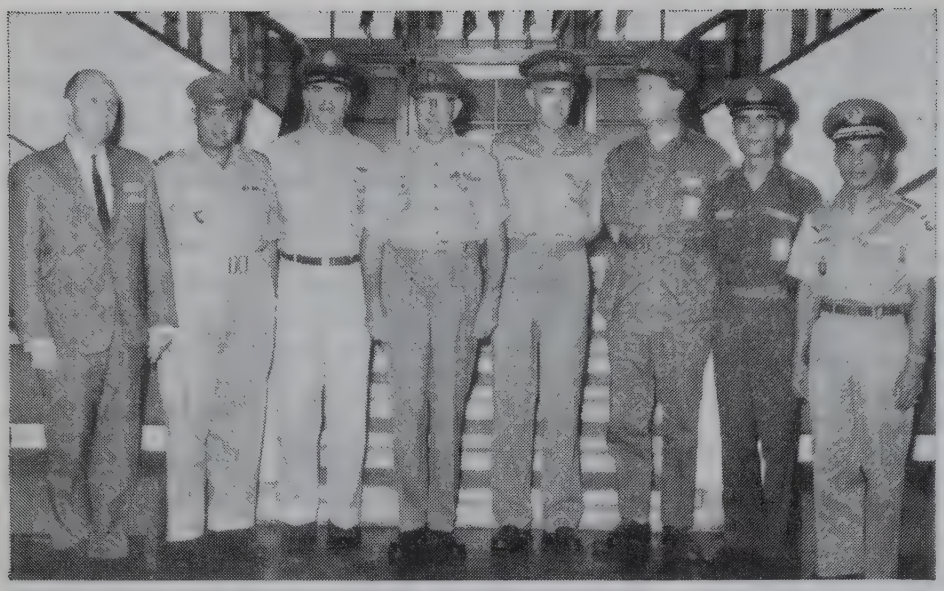
Since 1962 there has been a series of US satellites used for improvement of this knowledge and the results will have direct application in increasing the accuracy of maps and charts which are required for both civil and military applications.

Chief delegate of Australia, Col. D. Macdonald, was chairman. Other chief delegates were: Mr Caillemer (France), Col. R.P. Gough (New Zealand), Lt. Col. Nazar Hussain Shah (Pakistan), Lt. Col. Jose S. Castillo (Philippines), Col. Chumphon Kulkasem (Thailand), Lt. Col. T.R. Burrows (United Kingdom), and Col. R.E. Herndon (United States).

Eight British turbo-prop HS748 aircraft are to be bought by the Royal Australian Air Force for navigational training. Two more HS748s, three French Mystere twin jets, and two British BAC 111 aircraft are to be acquired for VIP purposes. The total cost will be $29.4 million.

* * *

The British Minister of Defence, Mr. Denis Healey, visited New Zealand last month for discussions preceding a major review of British defence policy.



Chief delegates to the SEATO Cartographic Committee Sixth Meeting in Bangkok are shown before their conference. From left to right: Mr. Caillemer (France), Lieutenant Colonel Nazar Hussain Shah (Pakistan), Colonel R.E. Herndon (United States), Colonel D. Macdonald (Australia) Chairman, Colonel R.P. Gough (New Zealand), Lieutenant Colonel T.R. Burrows (United Kingdom), Colonel Chumphon Kulkasem (Thailand), and Lieutenant Colonel Jose S. Castillo (Philippines).

New DCMPO Appointed

Brigadier William Jones Meng of the United States Air Force replaced Brigadier General Victor M. Osias, of the Philippines Air Force, as Deputy Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office on February 1.

Born in 1917, Brigadier General Meng has had more than 25 years, active service covering a variety of major assignments. These have ranged from being a bomber pilot in the Panama Canal Zone in 1940 to his most recent appointment in August last year as Inspector General, Tactical Air Command, at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia.

He served in the European theatre of the Second World War between 1943 and 1945 in England, France and Belgium. He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart.

Brigadier General Osias has served two terms at SEATO Headquarters. From 1959 to 1962 he served as Philippines Military Adviser's Representative at the Military Planning Office. His present two-year term began in February 1964.

Seventh Fleet Command

Rear-Admiral John J. Hyland, 53, a much-decorated World War II hero and naval aviator has taken over command of the US Seventh Fleet.

The ships of the Seventh Fleet are now heavily engaged in providing support to the US and South Vietnamese forces fighting in Viet-Nam.

Admiral Hyland, who previously served in the Chief of Naval Operations Office in Washington, has also been given an interim appointment to vice-admiral. He conducts the operations of the Seventh Fleeth from the cruiser Oklahoma City. Admiral Hyland took over his combat command from Vice-Admiral Paul P. Blackburn Jr.

A graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1934, Admiral Hyland received his aviator's wings in 1937. He was stationed at Olongapo, the Philippines, when the Second World War broke out, and fought in the defence of the islands until he was ordered to Australia.

Later he returned to the United States and became chief pilot for Admiral Ernest King, then Naval Chief of Operations. In September 1944, Admiral Hyland returned to combat in the Pacific and led large scale attacks on Japan and fought in the air battle over Okinawa. (USIS).

The combined Australia, UK and US air-sea exercise "Warrior" off the east coast of Australia late in November was a "complete success" according to the commander of the seven-ship British task force, Vice-Admiral P. Hill-Norton. He said, however, that experience showed the need for more modern anti-submarine weapons to combat nuclear submarine threats.

* * *

Lt. Col. A.V. Preece has been appointed commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment in Viet-Nam, in place of Lt. Col. I.R.W. Brumfield, who is temporarily unfit for active service.

'TERRIFIED ISLANDS'

New Zealand would become "two terrified islands in an unfriendly ocean" if it withdrew its forces from South-East Asia, the New Zealand Minister of Defence, Mr. D.J. Eyre, said in an address to the Nelson Officers' Club on October 27, 1965.

Military obligations in South-East Asia would keep defence expenditure high and probably increase it, he said.

New Zealand needed "forces in being – compact, well-equipped and well-trained groups supplied in peacetime with the equipment they would need in war," he said.

New Zealand also needed a streamlined defence organization able to allocate its resources effectively and make the decisions to meet the Communist threat in South-East Asia.

"It is unthinkable," he said, "that we should withdraw from South-East Asia and become two terrified islands in an unfriendly ocean."

New Zealanders were tempted to consider themselves neutral, spending a small part of their wealth as charity to ease their consciences.

"We live roughly 12 hours by modern aircraft from South-East Asia, and we will not obtain neutrality by merely asking for it," Mr. Eyre said. New Zealanders should ask the people of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Greece, what happened when they tried to be neutral.

South-East Asian people wanted a better life, and were willing to listen to anyone who promised it. This led to the rise of militant Communism.

"We could have had no legitimate objection if the people of these new countries had freely chosen a Communist Government, and if this Government had then devoted its energy to the people it represented," he said.

Mr. Eyre said he knew of no country where Communism was voted into power, nor of any Communist government which had allowed itself to be voted out. Nor did he know of a Communist government which had confined its activities to within its own borders and worked exclusively for the betterment of its people.

New Zealanders should be prepared to help their friends in South-East Asia for some time.

"If new situations arise we must face each remembering that appeasement brings nothing but delay to decision," Mr. Eyre said. *(Evening Post*, Wellington, N.Z.)

Thai Military Representative

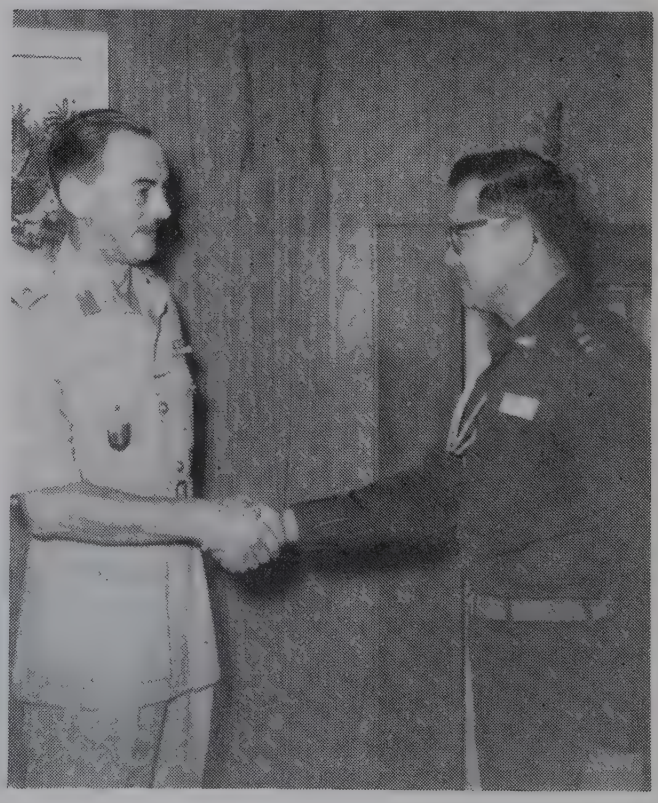
Colonel Krisn Cheecharern, of the Royal Thai Army, succeeded Colonel Phin Gesorn, as Thai Military Adviser's Representative in the SEATO Military Planning Office in December, 1965.

Colonel Krisn, a graduate of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, has had a number of Army engineer appointments, including a course at the U.S. Army Engineer School at Fort Belvoir in 1949. He attended the Royal Thai Army Command and General Staff College in 1954, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff Regular Course in 1957, and the Royal Thai Army War College in 1959.

He served with Thai forces in Korea and later spent three years in Washington from 1961 as Assistant Army Attache to the Royal Thai Embassy.

Colonel Phin, who has completed a three-year tour of duty at SEATO will take up an appointment as Chief of Plans and Policy Division, Directorate of Joint Operations, Supreme Command Headquarters.

Above: Major-General H.A. Prince, Chief Military Planning Office, welcomes Col. Krisn to SEATO Headquarters.



VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP OPENED

The Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, a $2.25 million SEATO project jointly established by Thailand and Australia at Rangsit, near Bangkok, was officially opened by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, on December 13. The ceremony was attended by the Minister for External Affairs of Australia, Mr. Paul Hasluck, the Chief of Staff, Supreme Conmand Headquarters and SEATO Military Adviser for Thailand, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, and a large number of diplomats and military officers of the SEATO member nations, and senior Thai Government officials.

In his speech, Field Marshal Thanom said:

"I need hardly remind the audience of the extremely crucial role played by vehicles in any military operation, whether in defence of our own country or in fulfilling our common aims and objectives in SEATO. Our annual budget for the procurement and maintenance of military vehicles has not been small. The establishment of this workshop will not only increase our military efficiency but will also result in the saving of expenses. Still a third benefit arising from the project is the increasing number of trained technicians who would be of great use in the development of our country. This workshop in the first establishment of its kind in Thailand, and I am very proud of it. In the name of the Government of Thailand, I would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Australian Government and the Australian staff for their tireless effort and friendly cooperation in the carrying out of this project. Our staff consultation with Lt. Col. B.C. Sefton at the very beginning, our subsequent discussions and planning sessions at ambassadorial and Governmental level, the actual construction and installation work – indeed, at every stage of planning and executing, this joint venture has advanced smoothly due to the understanding and goodwill on the part of our Australian ally."

Need for readiness

Mr. Hasluck spoke of Australia's bilateral assistance to the countries of South-East Asia. He said:

"We would prefer to concentrate our efforts on economic and social measures, but until the security of the region can be assured, the opportunity for economic and social progress will continue to be hampered by the communist threat and resources will have to be diverted from more humanitarian fields to meet it. For some years we have seen the pattern of overt communist aggression among Thailand's near neighbours and Peking has now served notice that Thailand itself is the object of what might be called conquest by subversion. The only effective defence calls for a readiness on behalf of all the free nations to resist and counter the military threat. In this SEATO is one of the cornerstones of our defence and Australia is proud to be associated with Thailand in all of SEATO's many activities.

"While in Article III of the Treaty we refer to the need for the further development of economic measures to promote the well-being and economic progress of the people in the area, in Article II we also affirm our intention to help member nations develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed communist aggression.

"One aim then of our SEATO aid program is to help contribute to the increased efficiency of the Thai Armed Services, in the training of its personnel – in the effective utilization and maintenance of the machinery of modern warfare.

"It would be only appropriate at this stage to refer briefly to what might be considered the workshop's predecessor, the SEATO Military Technical Training School. This was the first joint military project in which Thailand and Australia participated. With the Australian contribution now completely phased out, the school now provides a three-year training course for the future technical supervisors, school workers and instructors for the three Thai armed services, workshops and military schools. I understand some of its graduates are already working here. I was particularly pleased to learn that Air Vice Marshal Chamrat Vinagupta, formerly the commandant of the Military Technical Training School, is now associated with the Rebuild Workshop as its director.

"The Vehicle Rebuild Workshop is intended to do exactly what its name suggests. Unserviceable military vehicles, the repair of which is beyond the resources of routine maintenance centres, can be brought to the workshop where they will be completely stripped and the defective parts reconditioned, reclaimed or replaced. The end product is equivalent to a new vehicle and has the same life expectancy. Like the M.T.T.S., the workshop is essentially a joint project. When the building was planned in 1963 by Thai and

Australian experts, it was agreed that a wide variety of machine tools (all produced in Australia) as well as some of the materials required for the construction of the building – the structural steel, and roof installation – should be provided by Australia, but the provision of the land and the construction of the building itself should be carried out by Thailand.

"With the record of co-operation that we have built up between our several services, in this project and with its predecessor, I am entirely confident that this workshop will prove an efficient and valuable element among the basic facilities needed to maintain your military establishment."

Major military role of transport

In his report on the workshop project, Air Chief Marshal Dawee said:

"The idea of building this workshop was born out of the realization that motor vehicles play a major part in a modern army, and that their failure to function effectively would seriously impair the general effectiveness of that army.

"A preliminary informal discussion concerning the possibility of establishing a military rebuild workshop took place in 1962. This was followed by a formal request for Australian assistance under SEATO. During the same period, a planning committee was set up by the Supreme Command Headquarters. Towards the end of 1962, Brig. Gen. J.C. Bendall, Director of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Australia Army, visited Thailand to take part in the joint Australian-Thai planning. This resulted in the agreement that the Thai Government would provide land and undertake to build the workshop, and the Australian Government would supply technical equipment, structural steel, and a staff of 10 experts to assist in the carrying out of the project, especially in the training of Thai personnel.

"The land on which the workshop is situated has an area of 209 rais (84 acres), and was bought in June 1963 at the cost of $350,000. Earth-filling and packing has raised the ground to 1.6 metres above the original level. Preparation of the ground for construction was somewhat held up due to the unusually heavy rain, but by February we were able to start building. Towards the end of the year, the ground was flooded and work had to be suspended for two months. In spite of the delay, however, efforts of the combined staff made it possible to begin the installation of the $750,000 equipment contributed by Australia before the second half of the year, and by October 1965 the staff were able to move from their temporary headquarters to this workshop.

"When fully staffed with well-trained personnel, the workshop will be capable of rebuilding 20 vehicles a week. At present, owing to the fact that both the installation of equipment and the training of personnel are still in progress, the workshop's capacity is five vehicles a week."

"It is hoped that this brief report has shown something of the fine spirit of cooperation and dedication underlying the carrying out of this project. Its successful operation will add not only to Thailand's strength but to the combined strength of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization and its capacity to perform for the defensive task for which it is created."

The Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, near Bangkok.

Road Building Aid

Mechanical equipment for the construction of a road from Ubol to Ban Dan in North-East Thailand was presented to the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Graham Martin, at a ceremony at Yang Kadao, Ubol, on December 1, 1965.

Tractors, graders and other equipment with spare parts to a total value of $1.65 million were handed over.

Field Marshal Thanom also dedicated the headquarters of the Thai Army unit engaged in construction of the road.

The same day, the Prime Minister presided over a ceremony at Pak Tong Chai to inaugurate the construction of a highway to link Korat and Kabinburi. Engineer units of the United States and Thai armies will build the road.

Field Marshal Thanom, who had said at Yang Kadao that Thailand is fortunate to remain in peace while there is trouble and disunity in neighbouring countries. told the men of the US 538th Engineers at Pak Tong Chai: "Your coming to our assistance in road construction for our country is regarded as a goodwill mission. It promotes friendship which has so long existed between the American people and the Thai people." (PRD).

Tactical Air Force Has Three Tasks

France's new Tactical Air Force is one of the three sections of the strategic (deterrent) and air defence force, designed for the country's protection.

Like those of France's allies in NATO, it will consist of a large air force unit adapted to the group of land armies, and will have its own command, its own combat equipment (bomber aircraft, fighters, transport and reconnaissance aircraft and tactical devices), supporting units and two subordinate commands, the 1st C.A. Tac., which has been put at the disposal of NATO in Germany, and the 2nd C.A. Tac, reserved for national defence.

Its new features will be, firstly the grouping under a single command of all the elements required to enable it to function efficiently, and secondly the determination of its threefold task in NATO, national defence and overseas defence.

French commitments in NATO remain intact. Nothing will be changed for the 1st C.A. Tac., which, although joined to the 2nd C.A. Tac. under the aegis of the Tactical Air Force, will remain in Germany at NATO'S disposal.

Where operational command is concerned, the 1st C.A. Tac's role will be reduced in comparison with its crucial responsibilities in 1961, but it will remain in full operational control of the French forces assigned to the Atlantic Organization.

The Tactical Air Force as a whole will enable France, as a priority requirement, to protect her strategic air forces and to defend her frontiers in close conjunction with the 1st Army Corps.

Mobile forces, consisting mainly of bomber, reconnaissance and transport aircraft, will be put at the disposal of the 2nd C.A. Tac., to assist with the defence of the French-speaking countries at the latters' request, under the terms of the agreements concluded to this effect.

General Gauthier will be in command of the Tactical Air Force. For reasons connected with the defence zones and with communications, his headquarters will be transferred to Metz.

The polyvalent character of the F.A. Tac. is of capital importance in the country's defence. Under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief "Air", it will protect the French strategic air forces, and will defend the territory and prevent aggression in the event of a failure of the "deterrent" element. (FIS).

YOUTH KEEN TO JOIN AIR TRAINING CORPS

Formed in the days of the Second World War, the Australian Air Training Corps (ATC) provided the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) with thousands of eager young airmen and ground crews.

Today, the ATC is upholding the ideals of its wartime pioneers and interest in the corps is as keen as ever. It has now reached its established strength of 6,500 cadets and there is a long waiting list of enthusiastic applicants.

The ATC was born on June 11, 1941. The aim then was to provide pre-entry training for youths who wished to serve as RAAF aircrew but this was later expanded to provide training for ground staff musterings.

So successful was the venture that by 1943, the ATC had 13,000 members and, when fully operative, it was providing the RAAF with 5,000 service-minded

lads a year. A total of 14,000 cadets graduated from the corps during the war, and of those 12,000 went straight into the RAAF – 7,000 as aircrew and 5,000 as ground staff. A considerable number of those young men rose to commissioned rank and many were decorated for bravery.

The RAAF Scholarship Scheme was introduced in 1950 and has proved a great success. In 14 years more than 600 Australian boys aged 16 and 17 have been trained under the scheme as pilots. Some choose careers in the RAAF and others enter civil aviation. The scholarship scheme is designed to foster aviation in Australia and offers incentive to members of the ATC to work hard for a scholarship, worth £A500 each. Boys over 16 are selected on similar lines to members of RAAF aircrew. Health, academic qualifications and leadership are among the important points taken into account by the selection committees.

At present the ATC is composed of one squadron in each State, except Queensland where there are two. Each squadron consists of a headquarters and a number of flights and is commanded by a permanent Air Force officer based in each capital city. (AIS).

NZ Re-equipping Defence Forces

The New Zealand Government fully shared the Returned Servicemen's Association's concern to ensure that the country's defence requirements were met, but felt the Association had overstated some of its criticisms of New Zealand's defence preparedness, the Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, said on November 19. He was commenting on submissions that an R.S.A. deputation had put to him and Mr. D.J. Eyre, Minister of Defence.

Defence expenditure had in fact now been increased by over $36 million per annum in the last four years.

"The Government is fully alive to the urgency of our defence needs", said Mr. Holyoake.

The largest defence re-equipment program ever undertaken in peacetime was now in progress. This had resulted in the purchase of $37.8 million worth of aircraft for the RNZAF. These were the Hercules and Orions, the former now in commission, the latter being due for delivery next year. Both types of aircraft were the best in the world for their particular role.

Army re-equipment had produced a wide range of modern equipment for the Army, including the 105mm Howitzers which have proved so valuable in Viet-Nam.

The combat brigade group and logistic support force were receiving a steady flow of new equipment. In most respects the formations were now fully equipped. It was correct that the equipment for the Territorial Force was not up-to-date. Equipment was coming forward at the rate of over $6 million per annum.

While it was true that there were only two operational fighting ships, HMNZS Otago and Taranaki, these were two particularly modern and efficient anti-submarine frigates. A third, the Waikato, would be completed next year.

"We recognise the need for an additional frigate and negotiations to hire one have been going on for some time.

The strike force of RNZAF Canberras would give efficient front line service till 1970. Long before then, however, a decision would be taken on their replacement and preparations made and crews trained to man the replacement aircraft. (NZIS).

An agreement between Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States covering the testing of American "Redstone" rockets at the Woomera Range in Australia is under discussion. The proposed tests are expected to add significantly to the missile defence knowledge of all three countries. (Reuter and Radio Australia).

* * *

The guided missile destroyer Hobart, which has been built at the Bay City shipyard in Michigan, US, for the Royal Australian Navy, is now undergoing final fitting up at Boston. The Perth, also built in the United States, has been delivered, and a further destroyer, the Brisbane, is due for completion this year.

* * *

Six new Bell 47G reconnaissance helicopters for the Royal New Zealand Air Force have been transported from the United States to New Zealand in the past two months by RNZAF Hercules aircraft. Five larger Bell UHID helicopters are to be delivered early this year.

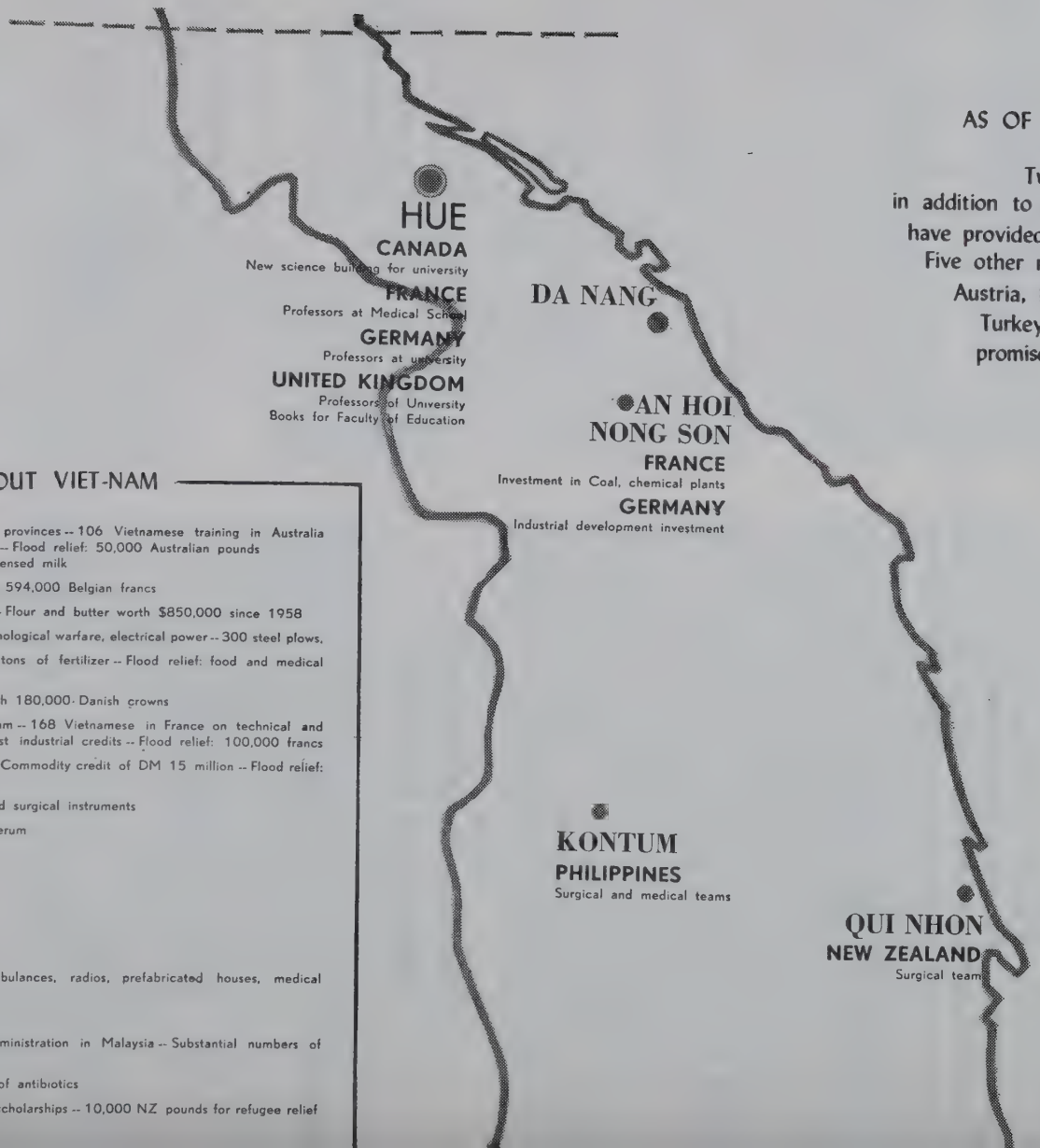
* * *

The New Zealand Minister of Defence, Mr. D.J. Eyre, made a 12-day tour of defence installations in the United States from November 27 to December 9, 1965.

Free World Aid to Viet-Nam

AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1965:

Twenty-nine nations, in addition to the United States, have provided aid to Viet-Nam. Five other nations—Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Tunisia and Turkey—have agreed or promised to provide aid.



OTHER ASSISTANCE THROUGHOUT VIET-NAM

AUSTRALIA — 100 jungle warfare instructors in six provinces -- 106 Vietnamese training in Australia - Wide range of goods and materials for construction -- Flood relief: 50,000 Australian pounds -- Refugee relief: 16,000 blankets; 14,000 cases condensed milk

BELGIUM — Flood relief: pharmaceutical supplies worth 594,000 Belgian francs

CANADA — 130 academic and technical scholarships -- Flour and butter worth $850,000 since 1958

REPUBLIC OF CHINA — 109 experts in agriculture, psychological warfare, electrical power -- 300 steel plows, 26 prefabricated warehouses, 30 tons of seed, 100 tons of fertilizer -- Flood relief: food and medical supplies worth $30,000

DENMARK — Flood relief: pharmaceutical products worth 180,000 Danish crowns

FRANCE — 417 professors under French cultural program -- 168 Vietnamese in France on technical and academic fellowships -- 100 million francs in low-interest industrial credits -- Flood relief: 100,000 francs

GERMANY — 40 Vietnamese in Germany for training -- Commodity credit of DM 15 million -- Flood relief: 970,000 piastres

GREECE — Eleven cases of pharmaceutical products and surgical instruments

GUATAMALA — 15,000 doses of typhoid-paratyphoid serum

INDIA — Flood relief: Cloth worth 135,000 piastres

IRAN — One thousand tons of gasoline

IRELAND — Flood relief: 1,000 Irish pounds

ISRAEL — $50,000 worth of pharmaceutical products

ITALY — Nine science scholarships

JAPAN — 50 scholarships -- $1,500,000 worth of ambulances, radios, prefabricated houses, medical supplies

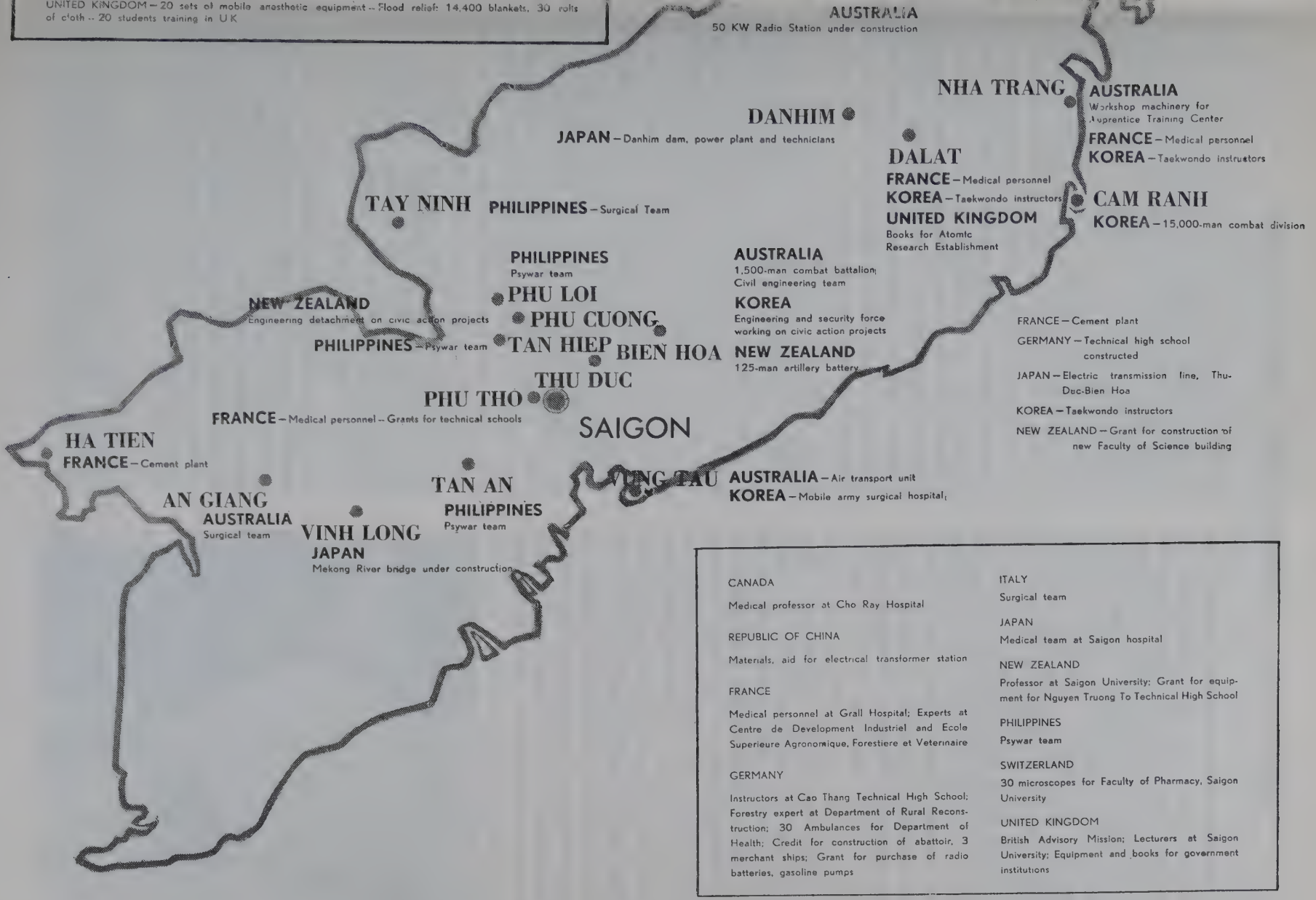
LAOS — Flood relief: 1 million kip

MALAYSIA — 2,000 Vietnamese training in police administration in Malaysia -- Substantial numbers of military and police transport vehicles

NETHERLANDS — Flood relief: 200,000 piastres worth of antibiotics

NEW ZEALAND — 62 academic and technical training scholarships -- 10,000 NZ pounds for refugee relief

NORWAY — Flood relief: 25,000 Norwegian crowns


UNITED KINGDOM — 20 sets of mobile anesthetic equipment -- Flood relief: 14,400 blankets, 30 rolls of cloth -- 20 students training in U.K
AUSTRALIA
50 KW Radio Station under construction
NHA TRANG
AUSTRALIA
Workshop machinery for Apprentice Training Center
FRANCE — Medical personnel
KOREA — Taekwondo instructors
DANHIM
JAPAN — Danhim dam, power plant and technicians
DALAT
FRANCE — Medical personnel
KOREA — Taekwondo instructors
UNITED KINGDOM
Books for Atomic Research Establishment
CAM RANH
KOREA — 15,000-man combat division
TAY NINH
PHILIPPINES — Surgical Team
PHILIPPINES
Psywar team
PHU LOI
PHU CUONG
TAN HIEP
BIEN HOA
AUSTRALIA
1,500-man combat battalion
Civil engineering team
KOREA
Engineering and security force working on civic action projects
NEW ZEALAND
125-man artillery battery
NEW ZEALAND
Engineering detachment on civic action projects
PHILIPPINES — Psywar team
THU DUC
PHU THO
FRANCE — Medical personnel — Grants for technical schools
SAIGON
FRANCE — Cement plant
GERMANY — Technical high school constructed
JAPAN — Electric transmission line, Thu-Duc-Bien Hoa
KOREA — Taekwondo instructors
NEW ZEALAND — Grant for construction of new Faculty of Science building
HA TIEN
FRANCE — Cement plant
TAN AN
PHILIPPINES
Psywar team
VUNG TAU
AUSTRALIA — Air transport unit
KOREA — Mobile army surgical hospital
AN GIANG
AUSTRALIA
Surgical team
VINH LONG
JAPAN
Mekong River bridge under construction
CANADA
Medical professor at Cho Ray Hospital
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Materials, aid for electrical transformer station
FRANCE
Medical personnel at Grall Hospital; Experts at Centre de Development Industriel and Ecole Superieure Agronomique, Forestiere et Veterinaire
GERMANY
Instructors at Cao Thang Technical High School; Forestry expert at Department of Rural Reconstruction; 30 Ambulances for Department of Health; Credit for construction of abattoir, 3 merchant ships; Grant for purchase of radio batteries, gasoline pumps
ITALY
Surgical team
JAPAN
Medical team at Saigon hospital
NEW ZEALAND
Professor at Saigon University; Grant for equipment for Nguyen Truong To Technical High School
PHILIPPINES
Psywar team
SWITZERLAND
30 microscopes for Faculty of Pharmacy, Saigon University
UNITED KINGDOM
British Advisory Mission; Lecturers at Saigon University; Equipment and books for government institutions

THE HILL TRIBES OF THAILAND

An address delivered by Dr. W.R. Geddes to the SEATO Seminar on Community Development at Sala Santitham, Bangkok, on July 23, 1965. Dr. Geddes, Professor of Social Anthropology at Sydney University in Australia, is advising the Royal Thai Government on the establishment of the Hill Tribes Research and Training Centre at Chiengmai, a project to which external assistance is being given through SEATO. In the first part of his address (printed in the SEATO Record Vol. 4 No. 6) Dr. Geddes discussed the tribes, criteria for community development and the problems of land use, opium cultivation, and political loyalty. He now turns to projects for the welfare and progress of the hill peoples.

Before describing these programs I should like to say a little about the policy underlying them. Or rather about the policy which I feel should underlie and which I think in fact does, although there have as yet been few explicit formulations of general policy. It is agreed that the tribes can no longer be left isolated from the Thai people. There has to be a greater relationship. Should this take the form of complete absorption of the tribes into the general Thai community – that is to say of "assimilation" – or should it take the form now generally known in English as "integration" in which the tribes would remain more or less separate social entities with cultural distinctiveness but participate in the overall economic and political structure of Thailand. Decision on this question will affect the nature of the development program.

If the policy were to be assimilationist then effort would be directed towards educating the people in the Thai language and culture and encouraging the interchange of persons between Thai and tribal areas. There would be less need for the study of tribal languages and cultures. If, on the other hand, the policy were to be the milder one of integration then the aims would be to promote economic, social and political development through existing tribal institutions.

It is unrealistic to view the two policies of assimilation and integration as extreme alternatives. Complete assimilation of the tribes within the foreseeable future is not a possibility. Especially in some of the tribes, the sense of tribal integrity is very strong. The Miao, for instance, almost never intermarry even with other tribes whose territories intersect their own. Attachments to languages, customs, religions and family and group systems cannot be broken on a mass scale within the space of one or two generations, except perhaps by the use of force, which is interdicted in a free country. Attempts to hasten assimilation usually produce social disruption and eventually hostile reaction. The resources of personnel and wealth which would be required for economic assimilation of the tribes are beyond the means of the Thai Government. Finally there is the specifically national reason for keeping the tribes in the hills. If they move away from them other groups will manage to come in, thus creating a never-ending task of assimilation and pressure on the lowlands which will be needed for the constantly increasing Thai population. So long as the tribes do remain in the hills, however, their relatively isolated existence will tend to uphold their distinctive social structures and cultures.

But just as complete assimilation is not a practical possibility in the foreseeable future, neither is a form of integration which would mean no loss of tribal culture or the identity of all tribal people with their original groups. A degree of assimilation is an inevitable consequence of an integration policy. The people will learn economic techniques common to the

Mrs. Natividad C. Rogers presents the records of her research on classical theatre in Asia to Mr. M.A.K. Chaudhry, SEATO Director of Cultural Affairs. As a SEATO Research Fellow, Mrs. Rogers visited many countries of the Far East, and South-East and South Asia in 1959 to compile her study.

Thai but foreign to their traditional ways. They will go more to the market place and some of them will probably stay there. Although the integration policy would foster respect for tribal languages, political and economic integration and educational development will demand increased knowledge of the Thai language, and some persons, having acquired the necessary language ability, will find greater opportunities of advancement by identifying themselves more or less completely with the Thai. Pressure on the land may in time expel some tribesmen from the hills.

The most realistic policy, therefore, appears to be one of open-ended integration. It would not be anti-assimilationist. It would recognise the right of tribesmen to assimilate to the Thai culture and blend with Thai society if they wished and would also recognise the pressures which would induce many of them to do so. It would facilitate the process for them. But assimilation would not be the primary aim of the policy. It would aim to promote the welfare of the tribal peoples and the development of their economies within their present hill environments. It would not seek to break up their social institutions but would instead seek to make them more effective. It would respect tribal religions, so long as the people wished to hold to them, and utilise tribal languages. It would allow the tribal people maximum control over their local government, although it would require loyalty to the Crown and subservience to the central political institutions of the country. This is the policy upon which a consensus appears to have been reached. It, or a policy very like it, guides the programs of hill tribe development which are currently being pursued.

Land settlement projects

Teaching and example are the means used by the Government. As mentioned earlier, the Border Patrol Police have for several years carried out developmental work in the remoter areas and have maintained a number of schools for hill tribe children. Beginning in 1960 the Department of Public Welfare has established hill tribe land settlement projects and development and welfare centres. The Department now has a Hill Tribes Division controlling this work. So far there are four land settlement projects and two hill tribe development and welfare centres.

The operational plant for the land settlement projects was defined as:

1. To persuade the hill tribes living scatteredly to move into the project area and settle down permanently.

2. To promote livestock improvement and perennial crop cultivation as well as home industry and to organise marketing services for the hill peoples as well as to promote the health and education of those moving into the project area.

The land settlement projects have considerably improved the conditions of the tribes in their immediate vicinity. Roads have been built into the project areas and have improved access to markets. A store, a dispensary and a school are being established at each of the project headquarters. In one area an extensive scheme of tea planting by Lahu tribesmen is under way. In another area, Yao and Akha tribesmen have been shown how to grow wheat during the off-season for paddy.

Nevertheless, although a great deal has been achieved, the land settlement projects have not yet realised all the earlier hopes for them. There has only been a slight movement of tribes into the settlement areas, because they are slow to give up their old independent ways. Because communities frequently move their villages to new areas of land it is difficult to establish a roading system, especially as the precipitous nature of the country and the heavy monsoon rains make roads very costly to construct and very hard to maintain.

Emphasis has now shifted to the development and welfare centres. These centres serve as bases for mobile development teams operating out into the surrounding countryside. They also maintain experimental farms for crop and livestock development. From each of the two development and welfare centres so far established several mobile teams are working. They comprise social workers and health and agricultural experts. They spend weeks and sometimes months in villages encouraging the people to improve living conditions and to adopt better agricultural methods. A great expansion of this work is being planned.

Plans are also being formulated for an expansion of education in hill tribe areas. In conjunction with experienced officers of the Border Patrol Police and the Department of Public Welfare, officers of the Department of Education have been considering the most suitable curricula, timetables and modes of establishing schools.

For the efficient promotion of new developments there is an urgent need for fuller understanding of the condition of the hill tribe peoples and of their economies, languages and general cultures. In order to obtain the necessary information the Government, es-

sentially by its own resources but with some assistance from SEATO and its member Governments, has recently established a Hill Tribes Research Centre at Chiengmai. The Centre hopes to begin its work by carrying out basic socio-economic studies of all the six main tribes and also to prepare dictionaries and grammars of the tribal languages. In addition studies will be made of special issues related to development projects and projects which are already under way will be evaluated. As a supplement to its main tasks the Research Centre is also establishing a museum of tribal cultures.

Future problems

This survey of work already carried out is necessarily brief and does less than justice to it. In conclusion I should like to speak of the needs which still have to be met and some of the problems of the future.

The greatest need is for more involvement of the tribal people in the development projects as leaders and not simply as subjects of them. This is, of course, a central problem of community development everywhere. The Government has already done a good deal to encourage local leadership. All villages have their own headmen nominated by the villagers and confirmed in office by the Government. In some cases these headmen already have the same status and receive the same emoluments and privileges as Thai village headmen in the general administrative system of the country. Beyond the village level, control is still exercised by Thai officials in most cases but in one case a Yao tribesman holds the position of "kamnan", or sub-district leader, with authority over a number of villages of his own tribe and other groups. In order to prepare for the further development of local leadership the Border Patrol Police has been running frequent courses at its headquarters for headmen and other selected persons from remote villages. The Department of Public Welfare also gives training to local people to enable them to carry on with projects initiated by the Department.

As practically all the tribesmen are illiterate, the employment of them as teachers must await a further development of education, but this should be an ultimate aim. Tribespeople should be trained, too, as health and agricultural workers. A block to this development at present is the system of recruitment to Government service. This system was designed to suit Thai conditions and requires special adaptation to tribal conditions.

One reason for the possibly too great concentration of control of development projects in the hands of Government officials is that all funds for projects come from central Government sources. Expenditure must therefore be kept under fairly close centralised supervision and officials must render a strict accounting of it in terms of pre-ordained categories. This means a lack of flexibility to meet unexpected urgent local needs or to promote new ideas as they arise. For new projects involving more than a very small expenditure there must always be a delay of usually at least a year until a new Budget is prepared. The system also means that local people can be given little direct say in how the money is spent, a fact which does not encourage the growth of a sense of local responsibility for development projects.

This situation is probably inevitable so long as all funds do come from central Government resources and are in effect a gift from the Thai people to the tribes. The catch-cry of American independence, "no taxation without representation", that is to say without responsibility, has a negative application in Thailand. If the tribes have little responsibility at present, they also have no taxation whatever. There is no doubt that some of the tribespeople are rich enough to be able to pay taxes but it is not the policy of the Government to force them to do so at the present stage of their development.

The question of taxation is a difficult one. It involves general Government policy in regard to the tax structure of the whole country. But until the tribal people do make some contributions of their own to finance community development, the scope for it is likely to be limited both in the amount of money available for it and in the disposition of the people to accept personal involvement. Perhaps a start could be made in a small way by getting the agreement of selected communities to the levelling of a local tax which could be used for purely local purposes with the approval of the local leadership.

Granting of citizenship

Another difficult problem is the granting of citizenship to the tribespeople. At present some of them are citizens of Thailand and some of them are not. If they are to be fully integrated into the nation, citizenship must eventually be extended to them all. But citizenship involves obligations as well as rights. Some of the tribespeople are very recent immigrants and the Government must be assured that they have a sense of identification with the country before extending to them the right of citizenship.

The final problem which I shall mention is the

The SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok has been working closely with the Thai public health authorities in the training of public health engineers. Below, experts take part in a recent Thai TV program on Government efforts to improve drainage, water supply, the control of wastes and the training of engineers. From left; Dr. Somneuk Unakul, chief of the sanitary engineering division, Ministry of Public Health; Mrs. Sudasna Payakaniti (moderator); Dr. Chamras Chayapong, deputy secretary-general. National Economic Development Board; and Prof, Aroon Sorathesn, assistant dean, and professor of public health engineering at the SEATO School. Above: Thai officials visit the public health engineering laboratories of the school. From left: Prof. M.B. Pescod, associate professor of public health engineering, Mrs. Nandaka Suprabhatananda, manager of the Bangkok Municipality, Prof. Aroon, Dr. Somneuk Unakul, chief of the division of sanitary engineering, Department of Health, and Prof. R.T. Skrinde, professor of public health engineering and director of research.

problem of land rights. Practically all the land inhabited by the tribes belongs to the Crown. The tribespeople have been permitted to move over it more or less at will. The Government may well be reluctant to limit its control over the land because it feels the need to protect national resources of forest and soil against excessive exploitation and wasteful methods. But even if it were willing to grant land rights to tribal communities it would not always be in the interests of the communities to receive them. Some of the groups, such as many of the groups of Karen, do have stable residence and even terrace and irrigate the land wherever this can be done. In these cases the rights of the communities to the land they occupy are acknowledged in practice if not in law. But the semi-nomadic pattern of other tribes and their methods of shifting cultivation are not suited to fixed residence. Until the pattern and methods are changed the granting of land rights with the concurrent obligation not to use land illegally elsewhere would be felt as a severe restriction by them.

The existence of the problems mentioned above is the result of the tolerant policy of the Government of Thailand to the tribal immigrants from the north and north-west. They came here seeking opportunity or refuge and Thailand gave them freedom and sanctuary. They have in fact been privileged. They have had the protection of the State without being obliged to render it money or services. They have had free access to Government land without being classed as trespassers. The tribal people have responded with friendship. Now the Government of Thailand wishes to receive the tribes into a fuller association. If for no other reason than the depletion of natural resources formerly available to the tribes the earlier policy of non-interference cannot be maintained. In preparation for full ultimate citizenship and permanent land rights, social, economic and educational development is to be fostered – not through force but through persuasion. The programs outlined above are but the beginning. There will be temporary difficulties and problems. But I am sure they will be overcome. The

Government of Thailand has been patient and now it is being generous. Tolerance and appreciation of the special problems of the tribal people are being maintained. Through mutual respect and active efforts closer association is being built up between the Thai and the tribal people. The tribal people will become a source of strength to the nation of Thailand.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR CHOLERA RESEARCH

Captain Robert Allan Phillips, a retired United States naval officer with a distinguished career as a physician and scholar in the field of cholera research, has become Director of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca. He succeeds Dr. Abram S. Benenson, who was Director of the laboratory from 1963 to 1965. Captain Phillips has been closely associated with the laboratory since its inception in 1960, when he participated in its first conference on cholera.

Captain Robert A. Phillips (standing), confers with the outgoing Director of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dr. Abram S. Benenson.

Dr. Phillips was born in 1906. He took his bachelor of science degree at the State University of Iowa and his doctorate in medicine at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri. He pursued graduate studies at Harvard University and at the University of Freiburg i/B in Germany. From 1933 to 1935 he was an assistant in surgery at the Yale University School of Medicine, and from 1935 to 1936, an instructor in physiology at the Stanford University School of Medicine. During the following four years Captain Phillips was assistant professor in physiology at Cornell University Medical College in New York.

In 1940 Dr. Phillips joined the United States Naval Reserve and served as a physiologist at the fatigue laboratory of Harvard University. He worked in various capacities, from 1940 until 1945, with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York. In 1946 he was named chief of the department of physiology at the Alfred I. du Pont Institute, Wilmington, Delware; and he later served as commanding officer of the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit in Cairo.

From 1952 to 1955, he was head of the medicine and surgery branch, research division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department in Washington, D.C.; and he later served as commanding officer of the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2 in Taipei, Taiwan.

Before assuming his present post at the Pakistan-SEATO Research Laboratory, Captain Phillips was a member, and for four years chairman, of the U.S. Educational Foundation in the Republic of China.

Captain Phillips has participated in, and acted an adviser to, many international conferences. He was a member of the WHO expert advisory panel on cholera in 1963, a member of the National Institutes of Health cholera advisory committee in 1964 and 1965, a consultant on public health to the Government of the Republic of Korea in its anti-cholera campaign in 1964; and in 1965 he was appointed a member of the Sino-American Science Cooperation Committee, sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council and the Asia Foundation.

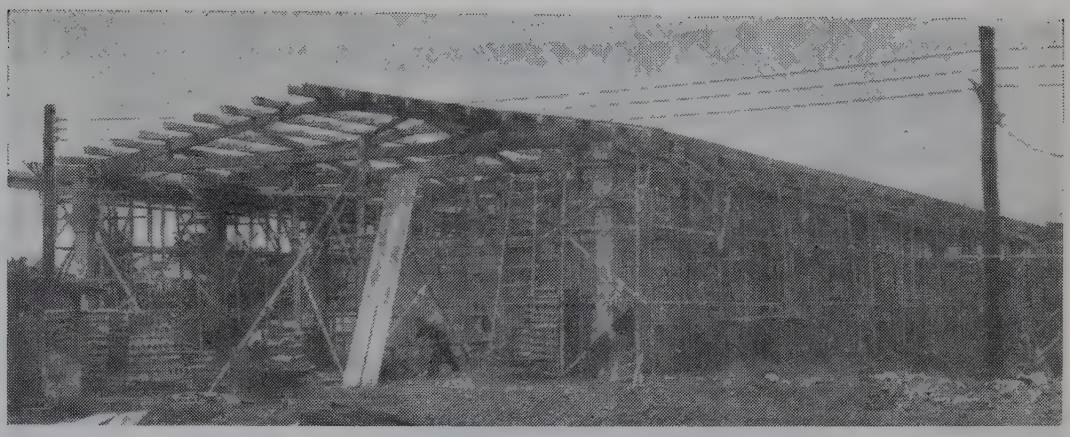
France Helps PR in Technical Training

France and the Philippines are cooperating to establish a training centre to build up a reservoir of skilled electricians and electrical mechanics that will help to meet the increasing requirements of Philippine industrialization.

Expected to be in full operation by July, 1966, the centre will be called the Franco-Philippine Pilot Centre of Professional Formation.

Two building are being set up and equipped for the centre in Marikina, a town in the province of Rizal about an hour's drive from Manila. Initial cost of buildings and equipment is estimated at $300,000 with the French and Philippine Governments sharing the expenses.

The project is an outcome of a survey conducted in 1963 by France's Association des Missions Industrielles de Cooperation Technique (ASMIC) at the request of the Philippine Department of Education.



Building under construction for the airconditioned laboratories of the Franco-Philippine Pilot Centre of Professional Formation, Marikina, Rizal.

ASMIC is a group handling the organizing and managing of all operations pertaining to technical cooperation and assistance undertaken by the division of technical cooperation of France's Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

For the Philippine project, ASMIC has obtained the cooperation of the French National Electricity Authority which will provide the facilities for the training of Filipinos who would manage the centre.

Two Filipino electrical engineers are now in France for training. They are enrolled at the Centre d'Etudes et d'Applications Pedagogiques (CETAP) of Electricité de France at Gurcy le Chatel.

On the other hand, France has sent to the Philippines Mr. Jean Jacques Ludecke, an electrical engineer, to guide the establishment of the centre.

The training in Marikina will cover three specialized areas: electrical mechanics for the maintenance of production plants; electricians for the exploitation of aerial networks; and electricians for control panels.

The specialized training will be preceded by basic instruction termed the "basic platform of electromechanic trades." The period of training will vary from one to two years depending upon the qualifications of the trainees. The centre will aim to train as many as 80 technicians a year.

The operation of the centre will be guided by an Advisory Council composed of a representative of the National Economic Council as chairman, and representatives of the Philippine Chamber of Industries, the Rural Electrification Administration and the Province of Rizal, as members.

The centre will coordinate closely with industry so that it can adjust its program to the needs of industry and so that all graduates are assured of jobs that need their qualifications.

CD Training Talks

Some 800 community development workers operate in 23 provinces in Thailand, it was reported at an ECAFE community development meeting held in Bangkok from December 7 to 17, 1965. Thailand has had a nationwide community development program for a considerable length of time, and since 1954 training facilities have been provided by public centres specializing in the education of community workers. More recently, the Ministry of Interior has redoubled its efforts to train the existing community development workers to cope with requirements arising from the expansion of the community development program.

The ECAFE meeting, which dealt with professional education for community development, also heard reports on conditions in Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong and Korea.

Participants singled out as the most urgent and immediate requirements, the training of community workers at the professional level and the production of local teaching material as distinct from foreign text books.

ECAFE's recommendations are expected to bring about an important change in the training arrangements for community development workers in Asia. The higher level training may in future be carried out by universities and similar institutions of higher education which will add community development to their regular education programs. (UNIS).

Australia has agreed to raise its contribution to the Asian Development Bank from $75 million to $85 million. The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, who made the announcement, said that unless Asia could move towards economic cooperation, the full potentialities of the region could not be realised. (AIS).

TECHNOLOGY IN PAKISTAN

The second of two instalments of an article by Professor Abdus Salam, Chief Scientific Adviser to the President of Pakistan, reprinted from "Pakistan Quarterly".

In 1947, after 90 years of foreign rule, the nation started on a new phase of life. For us in Pakistan the struggle for independence has been fought on two fronts, one against the British for liberty and the second for recognition of our separate existence. On the debit side, we started with a desperately poor population, with a per capita income of 15 cents a day. We started with no manufacturing capacity or skills and we started with a primitive agriculture, with one-fifth of our cultivated area bedevilled by the twin curses of salinity and waterlogging.

On the credit side, however, we had two assets. First, the revolution of rising expectations had hit Pakistan as strongly as it hit the rest of the underdeveloped world. Second, although there was no clear notion of how to effect an economic transformation of society, there was no resistance to newer ideas or to newer organization of life. Like every nation smarting under recent defeat of arms, we too had passed through the phase when everything western was an anathema, but in 1947 this phase of our history was a long way behind us.

We spent the first ten years of our independent existence in trying to redress almost feverishly, and perhaps with complete disregard of sound economics or personal sufferings of the consumer, the imbalance of industrialization. The basic consumer industries–like textiles, sugar, cement and paper manufacture–were hastily created by private enterprise. But it may perhaps be right to date the era of our purposeful growth from 1958, the year that President Ayub Khan came into power and the State Planning Commission started to function with the fullest vigour. About then we began receiving the maximum help from our friends and allies, not the least from the United States, and since then we have saved and invested yearly some 20 per cent of our national income.

Economic breakthrough

For the last three years the economy has grown at the rate of six per cent, the highest in Asia. Industrially we have reached the maturity of being able to project a modest heavy industrial and chemical complex based mainly on the major industrial raw material which we possess in plenty, natural gas. A modern shipbuilding yard now exists in Karachi, three refineries and two steel plants of half million ton capacity are being erected. Since 1950, four technical universities have functioned and a number of other are projected. As a measure of the level of craftsmanship achieved, Pakistan is at present the largest net external supplier of surgical instruments to the United Kingdom. In agriculture, we are on the threshold of the chemical revolution. One of the most imaginative of recent scientific missions was the 1961 team of university scientists, hydrologists, agriculturists, and engineers assembled on President Kennedy's behest by Jerome Wiesner and led by Roger Revelle to study the salinity and waterlogging problem in West Pakistan. This team has made some very far-reaching recommendations. Looking beyond their orginal assignment, the team, with characteristic vision, produced a blueprint for raising our agricultural productivity. The implementation of these recommendations with an investment of nearly one billion dollars will change the entire outlook of our agricultural economy, increasing production 200 to 300 per cent in 20 years. The nation is currently gearing up for this.

Hopes and fears

But this picture of a progressive society on the path to a certain economic breakthrough may be too rosy. When I describe the six per cent rise in national income, please do not forget the starting level of 15 cents per day, nor the suppressed hunger of just one meal daily which most of us can at present afford. When I describe projected industrial complexes, please do not conjure a picture of rising competition for Pittsburgh–as, indeed, the U.S. Congress was once adjured to do when aid to Pakistan was being voted on – for the whole of Pakistan consumes no more than 600 megawatts of power. Do not in any case underestimate our lack of expertise and experience. We are very liable to make the same mistakes the British made. It is fully possible that a new phase of industrialization may come, this time financed by loans from the World Bank and helped by foreign experts, but that this phase may leave the heart of the country, so far as development of indigenous technical talent is concerned, as untouched as ever. There is real danger that this could happen, for the World Bank, with the best will in the world, is interested more in completion of a project than in seeing that it should have been executed by Pakistani technicians.

There are other nightmares too – the possibility, for example, of the discontinuance of foreign loans and other programs on which we shall have to depend for some time to come for the six per cent foreign exchange component of the total 20 per cent we invest yearly. I wonder sometimes if people among the richer nations of the world are really aware of the intensity of world poverty or of the everwidening imbalance in the concentration of the world's wealth in a few fortunate parts of the globe. Even apart from the moral aspects of world development, I wonder if it is at all well known that Pakistan, too, is in a very humble way financing some of the prosperity of the richer nations. Year after year I have seen the cotton crop from my village in Jhang fetch less and less in the world market. Year after year I have seen the imported fertilizer cost more and more. To Pakistan this widening gap of industrial versus commodity prices has cost three quarters of a billion dollars in the last seven years. In Paul Hoffman's phrase, "The underdeveloped world through its weaker bargaining power has been paying a subsidy perhaps greater than all the sums ever received in aid". I always wistfully wonder how a U.S. negotiator ever has the heart to beat us down for a few pennies on the price of a bale of jute when these pennies can mean so very much in Dacca and so very little in New York.

But to return to the stress we are likely to meet during the processes of our growth, I have often heard it asserted in the West, and I quote from Arnold Toynbee, that "if one abandons one's traditional technology and adopts a foreign technology, the effect will gradually work its way down until the whole of one's traditional culture is undermined". The same remark was made more bluntly by Francis Dart (in the January 1963 *Foreign Affairs*): "Technology is not science. Tools and skills.....are found everywhere, but science is a unique development limited almost entirely to the western world....A true scientific revolution which could support technology will profoundly affect the cultures of the underdeveloped nations in their deepest traditions.....It would be certain to bring about major changes in religious philosophy, ethics, and social structure".

I do not accept this thesis. When one considers the flowering of modern science in a spectrum of countries, which includes not only the western world but also the Soviet Union, one wonders if one correctly knows yet the precise conditions under which science and technology are likely to flourish. For another thing, the practical experience of Japan hardly seems to support this view. If early Islamic society is any guide – for 400 years of the early Middle Ages this

Mr. K.A. Haseeb, holder of a SEATO post-graduate scholarship in the Philippines, recently passed through Bangkok on his way home to Sialkot, West Pakistan. Mr. Haseeb, who developed a new process for the rapid coating of pharmaceutical tablets in working for his Philippine degree, is shown here (left) with the Director of the US Component of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok, Lt. Col. Stefano Vivona.

society was the greatest conscious patron and net exporter of sciences – it is unlikely that what Toynbee and Dart predict will come to pass for Pakistan. Certainly there are no signs of it today.

Economic stresses

I believe our chief stresses are likely to be purely economic. In common with the free societies of the underdeveloped world, we face in this respect a peculiar dilemma.

In a growing polity there is nothing more destructive of morale than political instability or economic inequality. In a country where general affluence prevails, large differences of income can perhaps be tolerated, but not so if the bulk of the population is at a subsistence level. At the same time, however, the very fact of our under-development contains the seed of unlimited economic opportunity. Ours is a closed and a protected market. A permit to set up a fertilizer plant is a certain passport to a million rupees. In this respect Pakistan resembles today the American frontier of a hundred years ago with the risks eliminated. Our dilemma is how to prevent the disapportionate inequality, which unlimited opportunity must produce, from affecting general morale.

Pakistan today is fired with the objective of eradicating poverty. First and foremost, we have to acquire the skills to accomplish this. It is here that

the knowledge, wisdom and idealism of technical communities can help. The portent of hope for me lies in the fact that there is a coming awakening in the conscience of the scientific community. Science and technology are the greatest instruments of change in the modern world. Among the scientific communities lie the greatest reserves of idealism. What is needed desperately is a deeper and still deeper synthesis of this scientific competence with the idealism that is also dynamic in the cause of humanity.

New Australian Aid Grants Announced

After leading Australian delegations to two ministerial meetings of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Manila from November 29 to December 4, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, visited Thailand, Laos, South Viet-Nam, Malaysia and Singapore.

In Bangkok, Mr. Hasluck presided over a meeting of heads of Australian diplomatic missions in South-East Asia. He attended the opening of the SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, near Bangkok (a Thai-Australian project), and visited Khonkaen in the North-East to inspect progress with the Thai-Australian roads project.

This $8.5 million project, to which Australia is contributing about $4 million under the Colombo Plan, involves the training of Thai personnel in various aspects of modern highway construction, both in Thailand and Australia. Feeder roads in rural areas are being transformed into high-standard all-weather routes as part of the training program. Engineers, technicians and equipment have been sent from Australia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand announced during Mr. Hasluck's visit that Australia would help Thailand to build an international highway linking Tak and Mae Sod in the North-West. The new road, winding around mountains and cutting through walls of solid rock in previously inaccessible areas, will ultimately be part of the Asian Highway.

The Australian Government will provide some $5.3 million to the project in the form of equipment and technical expenses.

Aid to Laos

After discussions with the Prime Minister of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, in Vientiane, Mr. Hasluck announced that Australia would contribute $500,000 towards the cost of a dam, and would give the Laotian Ministry of Education $120,000 worth of school furniture. Australia would continue its contribution to the stabilisation of the Laotian currency.

Mr. Hasluck's program in Viet-Nam included discussions with the Head of State, the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the US Ambassador, and the Commander of Allied Forces. He also visited the Australian battalion and Australian surgical teams operating in the Mekong Delta. (AIS and Radio Australia).

ASIAN ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN 1965

William P. Bundy, US Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, called attention to the "great continued progress by countries of the Far East" as of fundamental importance in a review of developments in 1965, broadcast by the Voice of America.

At the same time, Mr. Bundy noted that another highlight of the year was the "thwarting of North Viet-Nam's desire to win a military victory in the South."

"The situation still has difficulties but the tide is turning," he said.

He emphasized that the US has a deep concern for the human progress of the peoples of Asia.

He called attention to the noteworthy emergence of the Asian Development Bank with nearly $1,000 million in capital committed, more than $600,000,000 by Asian nations themselves.

"You have also had great progress in connection with the South-East Asia development situation and particularly the Mekong river," he said. "For example, the now fully matured commitment to build the Nam Ngum dam in Laos has brought together a whole host of countries including some with which we have political difficulty."

This showed, he added, that nations of Asia are looking toward ways of working together and ways of joining with outside nations.

"A very substantial movement forward has taken place in this whole area," he said.

Returning to the Viet-Nam situation Mr. Bundy pointed out that President Johnson stated explicitly last April America's desire for unconditional discussions

or negotiations. Meanwhile Hanoi takes a position that would result only in a Communist-dominated coalition government being installed in Saigon. He said:

"They have resisted any avenue to a peaceful solution to this problem and are insisting on the acceptance of their aim which is to install a Communist government in Saigon."

Mr. Bundy praised the military aid extended to the Republic of Viet-Nam by Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines as well as the important economic and technical help given by Japan, the Republic of China and Thailand.

"As you look around the area," Mr. Bundy said, "you can see that the free governments of the area have preponderantly supported this effort very strongly and I think that is significant of their realization of what is at stake here"

Country-by-country comments by Mr. Bundy:

Communist China: "They have clear desires to expand not their influence but their domination and this has got to be resisted. .... We have no quarrel with the Chinese people."

Thailand: "They (the communist Chinese) have had a large share of responsibility for the beginnings or attempted beginnings of guerrilla warfare and assassination and so on in the north-east area of Thailand. So far it is on a very limited scale and the Thai Government has taken effective measures to counter it."

Korea: "The Japan-Korea treaty "represents a real milestone in the light of the past difficulties in history .... I think this was a great accomplishment ... Korea has increased its exports by 40 per cent and is really making giant strides forward in the economic sphere."

Japan: "We now have a two-way trade of nearly or perhaps over four billion dollars in which Japan is now selling us more than we sell them ..."

Republic of China: "The progress of the Republic of China on Taiwan has also been remarkable. Seven per cent I think roughly is the growth rate of this year in the economy ... it is represented in greater food production, greater production of all sorts and an increasingly better life for the people."

Philippines: The national election showed they could as in the past "conduct a successful national election, extremely hard fought, vigorous and in the end decisive .... I think they now have the opportunity to take more effective measures and they have an energetic and resourceful president in Mr. Marcos to lead them in this task."

Malaysia-Singapore: They have been able "to work out their relationships in the economic area and others have continued their cooperation and their resistance to the so-called confrontation policy that Indonesia is continuing to pursue."

Indonesia: "It appears that the influence of the PKI, the Communist party, has been sharply reduced and I think it is fair to say that the influence of Communist China, exerted in large part through the Communist party, has also been reduced. I think as you look back over the year, Communist China and the local Communist party which was oriented toward Communist China must have looked to a steady growth in their power and in all probability to their eventually taking over control of that government. It now appears clear that that will not in any circumstances be the case, and that there is emerging a structure in Indonesia that will be dedicated to the national interests of Indonesia itself." (USIS).

Development Notes

Nord 262 aircraft, made in France, have gone into service with Lake Central Airlines in the United States. The first series of 70 of this short-range turbo-jet aircraft, designed to carry 20 to 29 passengers is being built at the Bourges plant of Nord Aviation. (FIS).

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The largest ship yet built in Australia, the 49,000-ton bulk carrier "Darling River", has been launched at Whyalla in South Australia. It is the first of four such ships ordered for the coastal service of the Australian National Line. (AIS).

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Eight Vietnamese civilian pilots are undergoing a DC-3 aircraft conversion course with Trans-Australia Airlines. Training is being given under Australia's SEATO defence aid program, which is helping to provide Viet Nam with urgently-needed trained personnel in various fields. The pilots have already taken a two-year ICAO training course in Thailand. (AIS).

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Completion of 15 miles of embankment in the Chittagong district of East Pakistan has brought 66,000 acres of new land under cultivation. More than 1,250 miles of embankment of a planned total of 3,000 miles have been built in coastal districts as a protection against tidal bores and to reclaim land for cultivation.

The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement has established a mobile animal husbandry school to serve more than 150 communities in Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao. The unit travels from village to village, teaching improvements in animal breeding and production. (Phil. IS).

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Rice exports from Thailand in 1965 were not less than 1.8 million tons, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom, said on December 20. The yield of the 1965 harvest was satisfactory and there should be no concern over exports in 1966. (PRD).

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Australia will introduce decimal currency on February 14, 1966. The Australian dollar will be equivalent in value to the present 10 shillings. (AIS).

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Geological test boring at sea for the proposed Channel tunnel linking France and Britain is almost completed. No major problems in constructing a tunnel, either bored or immersed, have been encountered. (FIS).

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The UN Special Fund is to meet more than half the cost of a $1.3 million, four-year project in forest, forest range and watershed management in the Philippines. The project, aimed at checking forest destruction by indiscriminate logging and random burning, will be assisted by FAO experts. (Phil. IS).

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Production is to begin soon of a special protein biscuit primarily made of cheese, but containing milk solids from whey which has been developed by the New Zealand Dairy Board. Initially it will be given to ill-nourished children in Taiwan, and will later be distributed in South-East Asia. (NZIS).

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The Pakistan pavilion at the Sydney international trade fair attracted wide attention from businessmen. A large selection of manufactured goods including some heavy machinery was on display. (PIS).

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Five consortiums are building railway lines totalling 580 miles in length from high grade iron ore deposits in north-west Australia to sea terminals where the ore will be loaded into ships for transport to Japan. During the next 22 years, the lines will transport all but about $67 million of the $2,900 million worth of iron ore and pellets contracted for by the Japanese steel industry. Known reserves are estimated at 15,000 million tons. (AIS).

The French budget provides for over $460 million in aid for developing countries in 1966. Since 1964, aid in the form of grants has amounted to $700 million, and sums distributed as long-term loans have been increased. Altogether France has provided $1,200 million in aid since 1964, remaining in second place after the United States with assistance to developing countries. Recently contributions to UN assistance programs amounting to nearly $3.5 million in 1965 were announced. (FIS).

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Extensive development of the irrigation system in the Philippines and a price support plan for planters and dealers have been proposed by Dr. Pedro Sandoval, an agricultural economist of the University of the Philippines as ways to improve rice production and avoid shortages. (Phil. IS).

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Several permanent committees are being set up in New Zealand to assist Project Concern, a non-profit organization giving medical aid in South-East Asia. (NZIS).

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A drive has been launched to boost the export from East Pakistan of goods other than traditional lines such as jute and tea, as part of the Government's efforts to earn more foreign exchange. These goods include leather, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, razor blades, sunhemp, fruit products, oilcake, herbs, and crude drugs. (PIS).

* * *

Australia has been elected to the governing council of the new UN Development Program for a two-year term. The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, said this was an indication of the confidence in which Australia was held by other members of the UN. The Development Program has been established to merge the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. In 1966 it will have expenditure of more than $150 million, to which Australia has pledged donations amounting to $1.3 million. (AIS).

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The first dairy farm in the Philippines has been established at Cabidaan, Sorsogon. The farm has an initial herd of 40 Brown Swiss heifers imported from the United States. Milking equipment can handle 100 cows an hour. Dairy development plans provide for the establishment of milk collecting and chilling centres, with a main plant to process milk for sale at low cost. (Phil. IS).

SEEKING ANSWERS TO MALARIA PROBLEMS

Mosquitoes are collected from fields, streams, forests and dwellings for the SEATO Laboratory's malaria research program. Here, a laboratory technician is shown collecting under the staircase of a rural house.

Like many other countries in various parts of the world, Thailand is waging a vigorous campaign to wipe out malaria. Its efforts are being assisted by friendly governments and international organizations including the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory.

Although great strides have been made and the number of afflicted people significantly reduced over the past few years, the campaign is expected to continue for many more years to come. A world-wide disease which has been plaguing mankind since probably the dawn of history, malaria is especially persistent in tropical regions where the disease-carrying anopheline mosquitoes can breed and operate all the year round.

There are over 300 kinds of mosquitoes in Thailand, including 60 species of Anopheles. Not all of these are vectors of malaria, which is fortunate, but it also means that the guilty species must be separated from the innocent and their distinguishing habits and features minutely studied, so that measures of control and eradication may be applied with maximum rasults and at economically realistic costs. In collaboration with the Thai health authorities, teams from the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory have made and continue to make surveys of the mosquito populations in malarious areas of the country, in order to identify the species responsible for the incidence of the disease, and to acquire more detailed knowledge concerning their breeding sites.

In his talk at the 18th International Conference of Military Medicine and Pharmacy held recently in Bangkok, Dr. Douglas J. Gould, chief of the department of medical entomology of the SEATO Laboratory, drew his audience's attention to the different types of terrain inhabited by the four most important vectors of malaria in Thailand: the *Anopheles balabacencis, minimus, maculatus,* and *sundaicus.* Showing how the population of these mosquitoes has been affected by such factors as the use of insecticides and the expansion of cultivated land, he emphasized at the conclusion of his report:

> **"Each of the different ecological associations existing in malarious regions of Thailand must be separately studied in order to develop specific measures of control for each area."**

For the purpose of long-range ecological studies, mosquito collecting stations have recently been set up in the hills and forests at Pak Chong, in the northeastern province of Nakorn Rajasima. Statistics of the rainfall, temperature and other climatic features of the area are being compiled at these stations so as to relate them to the density and fluctuation of the mosquito populations. At the same time anopheline collections and dissections are yielding more data pertaining to their biology, and to the nature and behaviour of the malaria parasites which enter the human body through their bites.

In South Thailand, near the Thai-Malaysian border, SEATO doctors and scientists have been working closely with the Malaria Eradication Unit in con-

ducting surveys to determine the amount of malaria infection in the human population and the extent to which chloroquine-resistant strains may constitute a problem. Still another purpose of these surveys is to obtain more information on the transmission of malaria parasites – the period in which and the extent to which they occur. In conjunction with laboratory investigation of the blood specimens collected from fit and sick villagers, anopheline collections and dissections during these surveys are performed on the spot, often throughout the night, Follow-up surveys to verify previous findings are also undertaken whenever necessary.

Measures of malaria control and eradication in Thailand, as in most other places, consist of the combined use of insecticides and anti-malarial drugs, particularly choloroquine. In recent years, there have been reports of choloroquine-resistant malaria from several parts of the world including Thailand itself. A SEATO project was launched at the Cholburi Hospital, in the south-eastern part of Thailand, to investigate this problem and to study the therapeutic effects of anti-malarial drugs in general. According to Dr. Katchrinnee Pinswasdi, one of the principal investigators of the project, cases of choloroquine-resistant malaria respond satisfactorily to quinine therapy. To date there has been no evidence of quinine-resistant malaria.

At the Phrabuddhabat Hospital in Saraburi, 100 kilometres north of Bangkok, clinical studies of cerebral malaria have been going on since last August. Dr. Narong Sadudee, director of the hospital, who is collaborating with the SEATO Laboratory on this project, said in an interview:

"Very little research or documentation has been done on cerebral malaria, and this applies not only to Thailand but anywhere in the medical world. The results of these studies should help to fill at least some gaps in the knowledge of the disease and provide a basis for further research."

At Phrabuddhabat an insectary has been established where a laboratory-strain of *Anopheles balabacencis* is being maintained and adult mosquitoes are reared from field-collected larvae of other potential anopheline vectors. Experiments are carried out on these anophelines for several objectives, one being to compare their susceptibility to infections with the two most common malaria parasites in Thailand – the *Plasmodium falciparum* and *vivax*. For knowledge of malaria infection in man must be correlated with that in the mosquito; the parasites infect both although the mosquito is not made sick by them.

Again at Phrabuddhabat, on a plot of land loaned by the Malaria Eradication Unit for use by the SEATO Laboratory, experiments are progressing as part of a study in an attempt to adapt human malaria parasites to primates such as gibbons and monkeys. If this is accomplished, experiments to test new drugs can be done on primates. At present, such studies are being conducted among human volunteers in the United States.

Individual projects in the overall malaria research program being carried out by the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory both at its headquarters in Bangkok and in the various rural areas are all interrelated, each dealing with one or more aspects of the complex problem and each helping to throw more light on the other segments in the total malaria picture.

In their search for answers to the numerous questions relating to the campaign against malaria, seven out of nine departments of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory are involved. The co-ordinator for the various studies is Major Francis Cadigan, Deputy Director of the Laboratory's US Component.

CENTO Fellowships

Twelve fellowships have been offered by the governments of the five Central Treaty Organization countries to mark the Organization's tenth anniversary year.

The United Kingdom and the United States are each offering one CENTO fellowship to students from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. Each of the three regional countries, in turn, will provide a fellowship to a student from the UK and to one from the US.

The fellowships are in fields of study considered to be of major interest to potential candidates. For example, British and American fellows are being offered the opportunity to specialize in subjects such as archaeology, history or the working of national planning departments of government. Iranian, Pakistani and Turkish fellows will be able to advance their studies in such subjects as theory and practice of planned development, or other social and economic studies pertinent to national development. (CENTO).

A new program of technical assistance to South Pacific countries and territories has been announced by Australia. In 1965-66, $112,000 will be set aside for the program, which is additional to contributions to the South Pacific Comission's work and the Commonwealth Cooperation in Education scheme. (AIS).

The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn (centre) lays the foundation stone of the first building at the site of the Asian Trade Fair. Assisting him are (left) the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom and the Chief Brahmin, the Rev. Phra Rajakhru Wamthepmuni.

ASIAN TRADE FAIR

Potential buyers and investors from all over the world and more than one million visitors altogether are expected to visit the first International Asian Trade Fair, to be held in Bangkok from November 17 to December 10, 1966. The Asian Trade Fair promises to be the largest event of its kind ever held in Asia. The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn laid the foundation stone of the first building on December 27, 1965.

The objective is to promote trade between Asian countries and the rest of the world, and to stimulate new investments and economic growth in Asia. The fair is organized by the Thai Government, with the support of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which originated and pioneered the idea.

The Thai Government expects to spend some $3 million on preparations, including construction of exhibition buildings and access roads, provision of electric power, supply of water, etc.

Almost all Asian countries are expected to participate, as well as most European governments, Australia and New Zealand, the United States and Canada, and possibly also a few countries from Africa and Latin America. Altogether some 40 national pavilions are to be put up on the 200-acre site a few miles outside Bangkok. Large and ambitious preparations are now in full swing for the construction and organization of the various pavilions.

A separate area has been set aside to accommodate commercial and industrial organizations with international affiliations and merchant houses representing firms operating in many different countries which cannot appropriately exhibit in the pavilions of any one government.

Altogether some 2,500 manufacturers will display their best and latest products at the fair. Industrially developed countries will exhibit capital goods, including agricultural equipment and contractors' plant, designed to speed the economic growth of Asia. Developing countries will show their traditional exports and the products of their new industries.

The fair will enable businessmen in the industrialized countries to become aware of the wide range of consumer goods produced in Asia.

Part of the fair will be devoted to displays of projects for future development. Potential investors will thus have an opportunity to study the possibility of promoting new industries, and they will be able to find out about the availability of local raw materials and labour.

The Asian Trade Fair is a gateway to an enormous and rapidly growing market. It opens up new possibilities for the marketing of products and the purchase of goods from the fast developing Asian economies. (UNIS).

Quality Emphasis in Pakistan Education

The educational expansion program included in Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan has already been successfully completed. In the Third Plan the stress has been shifted from quantity to quality.

The schemes provide for the broadening of the base of primary education, diversification of courses at the secondary level of education, enhancement of the number and quality of teachers through training programs, provision of better facilities for technical education, betterment of the standard of education at college and university level and equalization of educational opportunities through the award of scholarships.

The programs have been specially designed to cater for the economic requirements of the country by helping a smooth and substantial flow of children and youth from one level to another, consistent with individual differences, needs, aspirations and aptitudes, aided by appropriate guidance and supported by suitable scholarships.

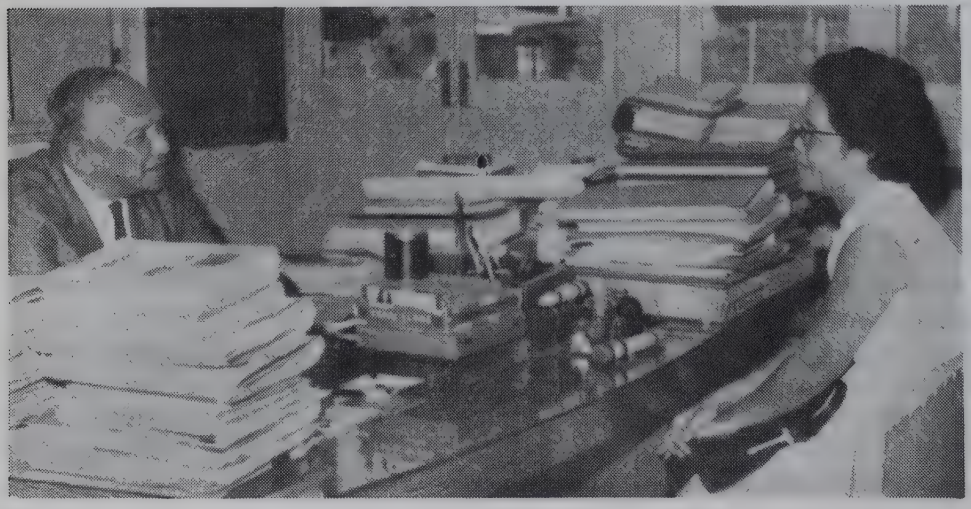
Universal primary education remains the ultimate objective of the Government. To achieve this objective it is proposed to raise the percentage of enrolment in primary schools from 45 in 1965 to 70 in 1970. This target can only be achieved if at least 85 per cent of children are enrolled in primary schools in East Pakistan and 75 per cent in West Pakistan since the percentage of dropouts in East Pakistan is greater than in the Western Wing. This will be done as far as possible, by making schools more attractive for children and by expanding the supply of better qualified teachers. For primary education $110 million have been allocated under the Third Five-Year Plan as against $21 million in the Second Plan and $15.5 million in the First Five-Year Plan. As a result of this increase in the budget allocation, 50,000 new primary schools will be opened during the Plan period and six million children will be put in them.

The Junior High stage which consists of classes VI-VII and VIII is eventually to be made compulsory for all children during the Perspective Plan period (1965-85). The Third Plan program includes expansion of educational facilities to accommodate 760,000 additional children. This will increase enrolment in these classes to 1.8 million in 1970. It is also proposed to include diversified subjects, craft work and pre-vocational courses which the youth have to be encouraged to study.

Secondary education

Secondary education is of the utmost practical importance to Pakistan. It is at this stage that the national talent acquires the education and training through which it can contribute to the economic growth of the country. In accordance with the recommendations of the Commission of National Education, high priority was given to the diversification of courses at this level during the Second Five-Year Plan. During the Third Plan period, two or more elective subjects will be introduced in a majority of secondary schools out of a wide range of subjects such as agriculture, commerce and home economics and greater attention will be paid to the teaching of science and mathematics. A model comprehensive school at each district headquarters will be the focal centre of such development.

A very important feature of all these programs will be the introduction of an effective guidance and



Mrs. Ajaraporn Ladda Sailasuta, holder of a SEATO fellowship to study ways of improving the vocational education of girls in Thailand, takes leave of the Minister of Education of Thailand, M.L. Pin Malakul, before travelling to Manila to begin her research. Mrs. Ajaraporn is head of the department of textiles and clothing, School of Home Economics, Bangkok Technical Institute.

counselling program, based on the use of standardised tests of intelligence, interest and aptitude meant for different ages and grades of children and young people. This program will assist children in making the correct choice of subjects for study or in seeking opinion for employment.

As the improvement and expansion of the school system depends entirely on the quantity and quantity of teachers, greater attention to this aspect of the problem has been paid in the Third Five-Year Plan. During the Plan, the number of teachers will be raised from approximately 184,000 in 1965 to 300,000 in 1970. To raise their quality, 5,000 "teachers of teachers" will be trained, mostly in the Institutes of Education and Research at Dacca and Lahore. The current syllabuses of these institutions will be overhauled, with a view to incorporating in them the latest professional knowledge.

A program of in-service training will also be initiated, the successful completion of which will be accompanied by suitable increments in salaries.

Technical and scientific education is of vital importance for a developing country such as Pakistan. Therefore, high priority was given to it in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Third-Five Year Plan envisages a much larger program of technical education, both in size and range. During this Plan period, $134 million have been earmarked for this purpose, as against $54.6 million spent on technical education during the Second Plan period. It has been decided to spend $75.7 million on the provision of technical education facilities in the Eastern Wing and $58.3 million in the Western Wing.

During the Third Plan period, the two engineering universities at Dacca and Lahore will be developed for promotion of post-graduate studies and research. In East Pakistan, in addition to the completion of the engineering colleges at Rajshahi and Chittagong, an engineering college will be established at Khulna. In West Pakistan, the engineering colleges at Karachi and Peshawar will be strengthened, the engineering college at Hyderabad will be completed and a new engineering college will be established. The program is designed to increase the annual intake capacity of the engineering colleges from 1,630 in 1965 to 3,300 in 1970.

Polytechnic institutes

Like the Second Five-Year Plan, the Third Plan also gives high priority to the expansion of polytechnic institutes in the country. During the Third Plan period, the existing capacity of polytechnic and technical institutes will be expanded by an additional 12 polytechnics in each Wing. These will provide courses in various technical subjects including technologies not now being taught.

It is intended to increase the annual intake capacity of such institutions from 4,100 in 1965 to 14,000 in 1970.

Vocational training to produce skilled workers has so far been the responsibility of the Department of Labour and Industries. The Education Department in East Pakistan has, however, recently taken over the entire responsibility for running vocational schools. It is proposed to take over all vocational schools from the Labour Department and to improve and expand them. Some vocational schools will also be opened by the Educational Department of West Pakistan during the period.

The number of vocational schools, where craft courses are also being introduced, will increase from 8,300 in 1965 to 50,000 in 1970.

Besides, evening classes will also be started in such institutions for the benefit of those who work during the day. A system of mobile workshops will be instituted for the benefit of craftsmen in remote villages.

Major efforts will be directed during the Plan period towards providing and expanding facilities for the teaching of scientific subjects in colleges. Laboratories will also be expanded and modernised. Substantial scholarships will be offered to students showing interest in scientific studies.

Some colleges which have attained excellent standards will be developed into potential university centres.

Institutes of applied research will be established in some universities. Every possible step will be taken to attract the best qualified teachers to universities and to keep them there and also to ensure that they have the means to continue their studies and research. The staff of the departments will be increased to reduce the teaching load and to give more time for personal study.

A new university will be established at Islamabad during the Plan period. It will be of the unitary type and as such will have no affiliated colleges. It will only have research students on its rolls.

For better coordination of university education and systemization of Government aid, a University Grants Commission will also be set up.

In addition to expanding the present system of scholarships, special scholarship schemes will be introduced from Class VI up to the post-graduate level with a view to motivating the majority of students to pursue subjects of basic science rather than traditional studies.

The Third Plan also envisages a systematic and well coordinated program of foreign training for the teaching staff. (PIS).

Social & Cultural

The Australian Ballet Company has given successful seasons in the United Kingdom, in Paris and on the French Riviera. (FIS).

* * *

Vestiges dating back to the third millenium have been found at Nindawari in Pakistan, where the Excavation Commission of the Department of Technical and Cultural Affairs of the French Foreign Ministry has just completed its fourth campaign. Large stone blocks, which according to indications found on pottery, were probably religious in nature were discovered, and the general plan of the site will soon be established. (FIS).

* * *

A Pacific Board has been formed by the Australian Associated Press, New Zealand Press Association and Reuters News agency to strengthen and develop news coverage in Asia and South-East Asia. (AIS).

* * *

Australia will contribute operating theatre equipment worth about $13,500 to a new hospital at Mae Hongsorn in north-west Thailand, under its SEATO aid program. The 30-bed hospital is being built by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand with assistance from Australia, New Zealand and the United States, (AIS).

* * *

A surgical team, sponsored by the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, went to Viet-Nam last month. A similar team, sponsored by St Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, went to Viet-Nam last October to replace a Royal Melbourne Hospital team. The Alfred Hospital team consists of two surgeons, an anaesthetist, a medical registrar, radiographer and two ward and two theatre sisters. The team is to operate as a complete unit at the Bien Hoa provincial hospital for 12 months, under SEATO aid arrangements. (AIS).

A language laboratory – first of its kind in Pakistan – was opened by the Minister of Education, Kazi Anwarul Huque, at Karachi University on November 26, 1965. The British Council has given equipment for the laboratory. (PIS).

* * *

Two archaeologists from the British Museum, Mr. William Watson and Mr. G. Sieveking, have arrived in Thailand to make a long-term archaeological survey in conjunction with the Fine Arts Department of Thailand. (PRD).

* * *

The Philippine press has formed a six-man Council to help safeguard its freedom by seeking to maintain the highest professional standards. The council, headed by a chairman and vice-chairman not connected with the press, considers complaints about the conduct of the press and deals with these complaints in whatever way may seem practical and appropriate. It can warn an offending newspaper or individual journalist, require an offending newspaper to publish a correction or an apology, or require all newpapers to publish the findings of the Council, without comment from the offender. (Reuter).

* * *

France has offered assistance to the Red Cross Society of Thailand for the establishment of a blood service centre. (PRD).

Democracy Courses for Thai Villagers

Training in basic democracy was started in January, 1966 in villages of the six North-East provinces of Thailand where Accelerated Rural Development programs are being conducted, Mr. Chamnan Yuvapurna, Director-General of the Administrative Department, Ministry of Interior, said recently.

A three-week pilot training project has been successfully completed in Ban Peu, Udorn.

The course teaches the villagers about democracy as it would affect the running of their local affairs and development projects.

Mr. Chamnan said that the teaching of democracy to the villagers will provide a firm foundation for the future and will be beneficial to the government of the country.

The Thai Government is providing 10,000 baht for ARD programs in each village while the US Government has supplied equipment for ARD projects.

Concorde: Franco-British Air Project

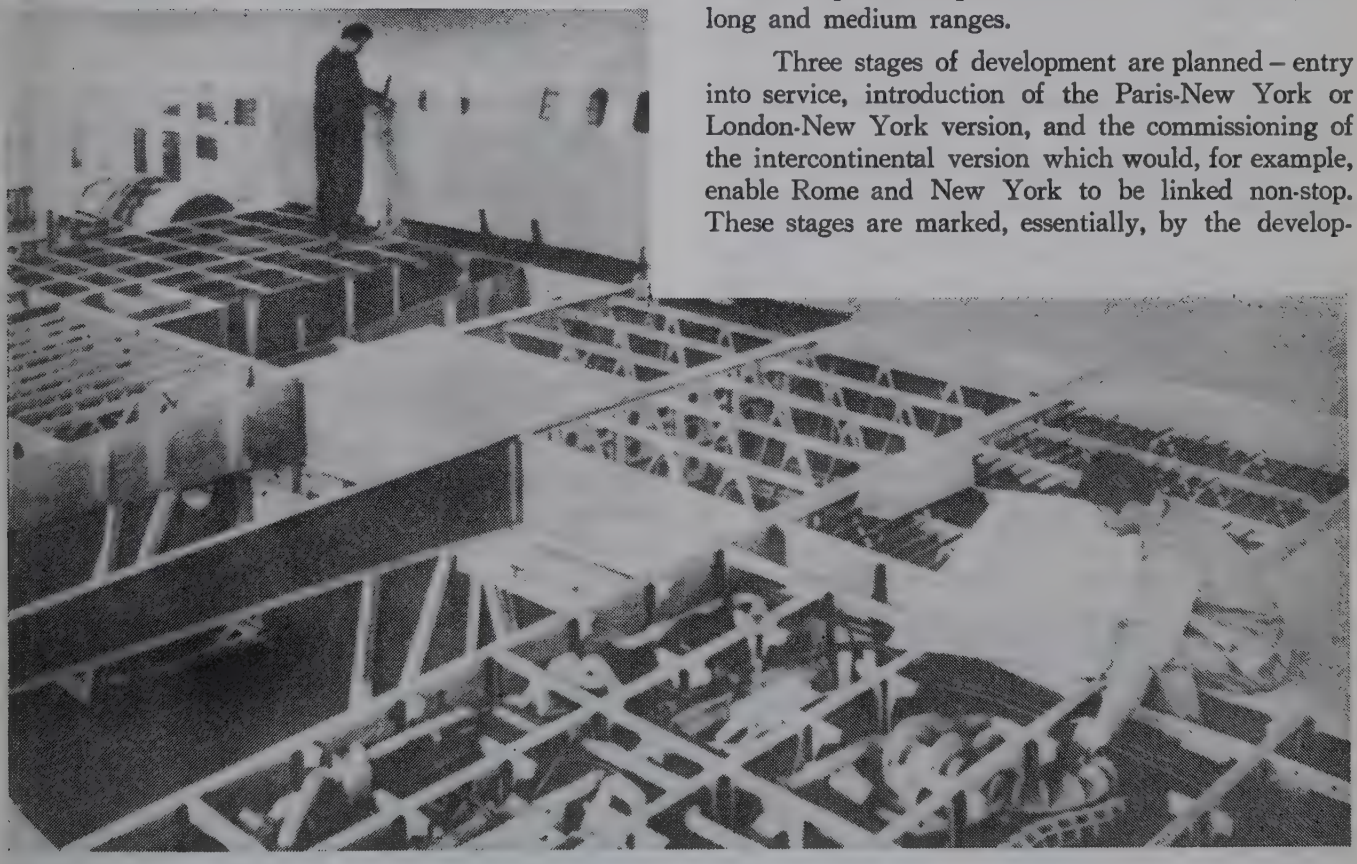
The two-fold problem of preserving for the French aviation industry the position it had regained in the international field of civil aviation and of assuring its future led the French Ministry of Public Works and Transport in 1960 to initiate the planning of a medium-range supersonic aircraft.

Of the three firms consulted, two had supplied an outline of a aircraft flying at Mach 2.2 (2.2 times the speed of sound at sea-level), while the third was asked to make a study of a Mach 3 project, essentially for documentary and comparative purposes.

In the United Kingdom in 1961 there was an outline for a long-range supersonic aircraft, and at the same time, there were two projects for turbo-jets designed for a supersonic civil transport aircraft flying at Mach 2.2. One, in particular, was derived by Bristol Siddeley from the prototype design for the TSR2 military aircraft.

It was decided to establish contacts with the United Kingdom, and these led to the signing of an agreement, on November 29, 1962, which provided for the shared construction of a supersonic civil transport aircraft capable of production in two versions, for long and medium ranges.

Three stages of development are planned – entry into service, introduction of the Paris-New York or London-New York version, and the commissioning of the intercontinental version which would, for example, enable Rome and New York to be linked non-stop. These stages are marked, essentially, by the develop-



Wooden model of the wing of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, "Concorde".

First preference was given to the design submitted by the Sud-Aviation Company on account of the advantages offered by its simplicity.

France sought international cooperation in the project for various reasons. These were, principally, her interest in sharing with another country the cost of a program which was bound to be expensive, and the problem of avoiding competition which would have an unfavourable effect on the marketing of the aircraft.

ment of the performance of the engine (increase of thrust in take-off and normal flying). The aircraft will be capable of adaptation through the various stages.

The medium-range version, which was the origin of the "Concorde" project, has been put a little to one side in the past two years because of the importance attached to the transatlantic version, particularly by the French and British national airlines, and also because the solution of the more complicated

problems associated with this model will *ipso facto* resolve those of the medium-range version.

Interest shown recently by American airline companies in the medium-range type, has however, given new life to this part of the project, and planning has been actively resumed by the construction firms. They are trying to evolve from the transatlantic version, in the most simple manner, an aircraft which will be capable of carrying more than 150 passengers. For such an aircraft there would be a very important market.

Performance details

The aircraft is fitted with four Bristol Siddeley Olympus 593B jets, and an after-burner system (with jet reverser and silencer) made by the French firm, SNECMA. The after-burner, or re-heater, gives an increase of about 10 per cent in thrust on take-off. Use of the after-burner during acceleration to supersonic speed is also planned (between Mach 1 and 1.5).

In the most unfavourable wind and temperature conditions above the North Atlantic which are found on the Paris-New York route in summer, and in achieving a cruising speed of Mach 2, minimum performance is calculated as follows:

First stage: 9,000 kilograms of payload (100 passengers);

Second stage: 11,250 kg. of payload (125 passengers).

In more favourable wind and temperature conditions, i.e. in the majority of cases, it will be possible to achieve a cruising speed of Mach 2.2 (2,330 kilometres an hour at an altitude of 15,000 to 20,000 metres) and to use to the full the capacity of the aircraft – 134 passengers and 15 cubic metres of stores.

The maximum take-off speed is 370 km. an hour, and the landing speed is between 270 and 290 km. an hour, depending on weight.

These take-off and landing performances will enable existing runways to be used without difficulty.

Studies are being made to improve performance by minor modifications: wing-tip changes, reduction in the unladen weight, and the eventual use of a re-heat power increase of 13 per cent on take-off.

Searching investigations on the theoretical and practical levels, in the United States, the United Kingdom and France, tend to show that the problems of the sonic "bang" will be resolved in the best interests of all concerned.

The nose of the aircraft is movable. During supersonic flight it is raised, and a metal visor is in position before the cockpit, so that the windows are protected both from prolonged overheating, and also from the risk of impacts. The pilot has a visibility of ten degrees on either side of the axis of flight by means of a slit in the visor.

In the final approach, the nose is lowered through 17 degrees, assuring excellent visibility at the moment of landing (better than that of many existing aircraft).

The aircraft will be fitted with two inertia navigation platforms, each linked to a digital calculator. It will be possible to determine the position of the aircraft after three hours of flight within 15 kilometres and the time of arrival to the minute.

It will also be possible to obtain from the calculator with equal precision the speed required to arrive at the destination at a particular time, and this is given by ground navigation control.

Division of the task

Planning and construction have been divided between the two countries so as to arrive at an approximately equal distribution of the entire work. Sixty per cent of the work on the structure is being undertaken by Sud-Aviation, and 40 per cent by the British Aircraft Corporation. The forward parts of the engines are being made by Bristol Siddeley and the after parts by SNECMA.

SNECMA is making certain sections of the forward part of the motor as a sub-contractor to Bristol Siddeley in order to divide the work in the proportions of 66 per cent to the British firm and 33 per cent to the French firm in the prototype phase and 60 per cent and 40 per cent respectively in the production phase.

The timetable proposes flights by the first two prototypes in France and Britain in 1968; flight by two pre-production aircraft in 1969; flight by the first production aircraft in 1970; and entry into commercial service in 1971.

So far as the French aircraft industry is concerned, the "Concorde" project has up till now absorbed about 30 per cent of the capacity of aeronautical planning offices. The construction work will grow progressively and around 1973 production will require nearly 25,000 workers, about one-quarter of the effective working strength of the French aviation industry.

Apart from the vital importance of the project

to Sud-Aviation, and the important place it occupies in the activities of SNECMA, many equipment industries operating in a supporting role have the utmost interest in its realisation.

The abandonment of the program, which was envisaged by the new British Government at the end of 1964 would have had a disastrous effect, not only on the order books of Sud-Aviation and SNECMA (the dismissal of more than 10,000 persons), but would have even precipitated the elimination of French industry from the international market in very diverse fields, the importance of which can only grow in view of calculated developments in aeronautical and space industries.

"Concorde" therefore represents the major element in Franco-British cooperation in the fields of aviation and missiles. To give an indication of its importance: the total cost of the ECAT project of training and tactical support aircraft equals the expenditure in one year on the "Concorde" program. (FIS).

Radiation Protection

The New Zealand Government is cooperating with the World Health Organization and the Thai Government in the establishment of a radiation protection service in Thailand.

The Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, said that New Zealand is providing a capital grant of $8,400 under the Colombo Plan for the purchase of equipment for the new service.

In addition, Mr. G.E. Roth, Director of the National Radiation Laboratory, Christchurch, is acting as WHO consultant to the Thai Government for the project. Three Thai officials have been receiving training under Colombo Plan awards at the National Radiation Laboratory and have now returned to Bangkok to take up positions in the new service.

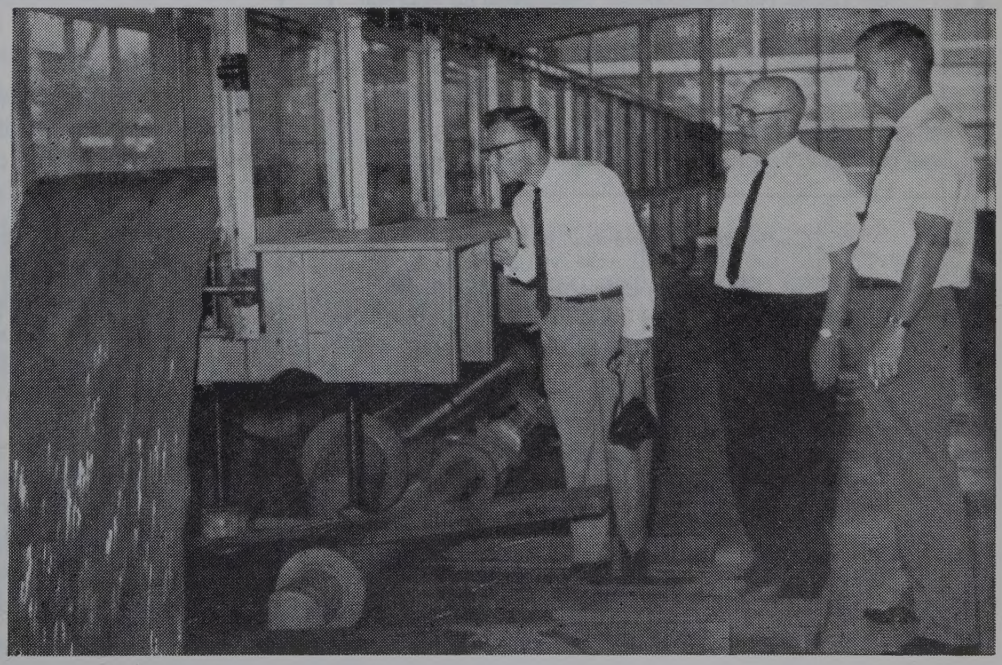
"The extensive development of X-ray services and the introduction of an atomic energy program in Thailand have recently increased the need to improve protective measures against radiation," Mr. Holyoake said. "The Government is pleased to have this opportunity of joining with the World Health Organization in affording assistance to Thailand in this specialised field of health." (NZIS).

RICE NEEDS RISING

The Minister of Agriculture of Thailand, Phra Prakas Sahakorn, told the Food and Agriculture Organization's conference in Rome on November 23 that even a food surplus country like Thailand could not remain complacent in the face of rising population.

He said Thailand's population of 30 million would rise to 74 million in 30 years at the present rate of increase, and at that time Thailand might not have "enough rice to go round."

However, he said the present agricultural position was satisfactory, larger gains than expected having been made in recent years.



Senior representatives of Colorado State University, the agency of US support for the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok, recently visited the school for professional discussions. Here, in the school's hydraulic laboratory are, from left, Dr. A.R. Chamberlain, vice president for administration of Colorado State University, Mr. Arthur Sheeley, chairman of the governing board, and Dean Milton E. Bender, of the Graduate School.

Books of Interest

BURMA. People's Literature Committee and House. Who's Who in Burma 1961. Rangoon, 1961. 226p 920.0591.

CLUBB, O. Edmund. The International Position of Communist China: Background papers and proceedings of the Fifth Hammarskjold Forum. By O. Edmund Coubb and Eustace Seligman. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Oceana Publications for The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1965. x. 116p. 327.51

FITZGERALD, C.P. The Third China; the Chinese Communities in South-East Asia. Melbourne, F.W. Cheshire for the Australian Institute of International Affairs, 1965. vii, 109p. 325.2510959

RANKIN, Karl Lott. China Assignment. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1964. xix, 343p. illus. 327.73051

ROMULO, Carlos P. Identity and Change: towards a National Definition. Manila, Solidaridad Publishing House, 1965. 84p. 991.4

SMITH, Roger M. Cambodia's Foreign Policy. Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1965. x, 273p. 327.596

VAN DER KROEF, Justus M. The Communist Party of Indonesia: its history, program and tactics. Vancouver, University of British Columbia, 1965. 347p. 335.430991

WIGHTMAN, David. Toward Economic Cooperation in Asia; the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. New Haven, Yale University Press for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1963. xii, 400p. 338.95

WILBER, Donald N. Pakistan; its People, its Society, its Culture. New Haven, HRAF Press, 1964. 487p. 954.7

(Continued from previous page)

An average of a six per cent increase in the gross national product, or per capita income increase of about three per cent, was achieved during 1963 and 1964, he said.

The rice crop for 1964-65 would fall behind the 1963-64 record of 10.2 million tons, owing to flood damage.

But the four other major crops of rubber, maize, kenaf and cassava showed substantial increases.

Fisheries production in 1964 soared to a record 500,000 tons, he said. (Reuter).

World Cooperation Measures Proposed

A panel of distinguished scientists has recommended that regional technology centres, staffed by international teams of experts, be established to devise new ways of producing more food for developing nations, better housing and the other things which "make man's life on earth healthier, happier and safer."

This proposal was made on November 30, 1965, at the White House Conference on International Cooperation, called by President Johnson to "explore every conceivable approach and avenue of cooperation that could lead to peace."

In recommending establishment of regional technology centres, the scientists also called for greatly expanded international cooperation in purely scientific studies. These would include exploration of the Arctic region similar to the multi-nation program under way in Antarctica, an earthquake forecasting system, extension of the International Indian Ocean Expedition into the South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans, and a new "international biological program"

Films on SEATO

Two films are now available for loan to universities, schools, libraries and other institutions, in their 16 mm versions, with English or Thai sound tracks.

SEATO: Shield of Progress. A 20-minute, black-and-white documentary, surveying the work and achievements of SEATO in the military, economic, social and cultural fields. From national information services of member countries.

SEATO Exercise "Air Boon Choo". Dramatic 20-minute colour film, giving a step-by-step account of an air defence exercise held in Thailand in 1964. From film libraries of the United States Information Service and the U.S. Air Force.

Both films may also be borrowed from:

The Director,
Public Information Office,
SEATO Headquarters,
P.O. Box 517,
Bangkok, Thailand.

to assess the world's potential for supporting a rapidly increasing population.

Highlights of proposals made by some of the other conference panels –

Arms control and disarmament: Suggestions that the United States:

– Seek a non-proliferation treaty that would prohibit the transfer by atomic powers of nuclear weapons and manufacturing capabilities to non-nuclear powers.

– Seek a treaty with Great Britain and the Soviet Union to cease all production of weapons-grade fissionable material and to open all the atomic energy plants of the three nations to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection.

– Seek, with the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers, a moratorium of at least three years on the deployment of anti – ballistic missile systems; a freeze on the number of strategic delivery vehicles, and a reduction of one-third of each power's medium and long-range delivery vehicles.

– Attempt to bring Communist China into a "genuine dialogue" on disarmament and other security matters.

Development of international law: This committee called for cooperation in solving common legal problems of a domestic nature. The committee recommended that the United States develop a program with other countries for exchange of government lawyers; furnish technical legal assistance and provide needed legal materials to new nations; and proposed that the United Nations establish an international law reporter system to make legal materials more accessible in developing a broadly based international law.

Health: This committee suggested the creation of an International Health Corps under American auspices to administer medical programs and teach hygiene to citizens of the developing countries.

Education and training: This group of US experts urged that assistance from US public and private agencies be increased substantially to advance the educational programs of developing countries. (USIS).

Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO: 1954-1964 (English, Thai) – A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)

Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

The Manila Pact and the Pacific Charter

Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with exphanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)

The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan

Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Relations Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets

by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program

SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries

A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)

The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO 165 pp.

Medical

Research into Disease – I: Cholera (Pakis'an – SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory).

Research into Disease – II: The Search for Health (SEATO Medical Projects in Thailand).

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)

A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)

An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Poster:

The Painter's View of his Country – I

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal

By Dr. Hans Heymann Jr., a discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking On Revolution

Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, February 1966

Above: Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, who attended the opening ceremony on December 13, inspects a model of the Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop. He is flanked by the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn (right) and the Chief of Staff, Supreme Command Headquarters, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya.

Right: Mr. Hasluck in conversation with the workshop director, Air Vice Marshal Chamras Vinagupta. In foreground, mechanics strip down an engine.

Below: Guests see the operation of a crankshaft re-metalling machine. From left: Lt. Col. R.H. Dyson, Mr. L.H. Border, Assistant Secretary, Australian Department of External Affairs; Sir James Plimsoll, Permanent Secretary of the department; Mr. A.H. Loomes, Australian Ambassador to Thailand; SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas; and (right) Major J.A.W. Brophy, a member of the Australian supervisory staff.